

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1922 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 34

DAIL EIREANN TO RESUME DEBATE ON IRISH TREATY

Ratification of Agreement Is Expected, Especially After Signal Proof Given in Its Favor by the Irish People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Dail Eireann resumes its discussion of the Irish peace treaty tomorrow, and a vote is expected to be taken on Thursday. Meanwhile much is being made of the contention in some quarters that the articles of agreement signed in London provide that on the Irish side the treaty shall be ratified by a meeting, summoned for the purpose, of members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland.

It is pointed out that the membership of the Dail does not coincide with the personnel of the Southern Parliament because one member for Fermanagh and Tyrone who sits in the Dail is not a member of the Southern Parliament, while the four members representing Dublin University in the Southern Parliament have never taken the oath to the Dail and are not members of it.

It is therefore expected that following ratification of the treaty by the Dail, and ratification is expected, the Southern Parliament will be summoned to complete the formalities and make the procedure watertight. In official circles this point is regarded as a mere quibble, and for the purpose of ratification the vote of the Dail will be considered satisfactory.

Ratification Desired

It is not now anticipated, after the signal proof that the mass of people in Ireland have given during the Dail's recess, of a desire for ratification of the treaty, that the extra four votes that the University representatives might cast for the treaty, will be necessary.

The fight over the treaty will take place on the floor of the Dail, but it remains to be seen whether the fight will continue to be as keen as it was before the adjournment. Eamon de Valera and his associates are on the losing side in so far as they are without the democratic support of their constituents. Many of those members of the Dail who expressed the intention of casting their votes against the treaty, have discovered that their private opinion is not that of those who sent them to Dublin to sit in the Dail, and they are therefore placed in a quandary.

Sean McDermott, who represents Monaghan in the Dail, has solved the difficulty as far as he is concerned by resigning his seat and while his constituents are at present unrepresented therefore they have the satisfaction of knowing that their spokesman will not cast his vote against the treaty. So sure of ultimate ratification of the treaty are most observers that the future of the provisional government and difficulties of the Irish Government are even at this early date being discussed. The Irish topic has ceased to be the most absorbing subject of British Empire politics, and British statesmen are turning their attention to matters of more importance to world welfare than the internal administration of Ireland.

An Opposition Party

They feel they have done their best, that Sinn Fein will accept the work of its plenipotentiaries and they can safely leave the working out of the Irish treaty to the Irish themselves. The British public is interested, however, in seeing how the Irish claim to governmental capacity will be justified by results, and Ulster above all, with perhaps an ulterior motive, is directly interested from this viewpoint in an experiment which will be launched with the inauguration of the Irish Free State.

It seems likely that there will be a well-developed opposition party in the future government of Southern Ireland, though whether to lead such an opposition would suit Mr. de Valera's nature and plans is another matter. It is not at all certain that the opposition party will not manifest its opposition to a constitutional government led by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins in a manner thoroughly unconstitutional and give the Irish Free State as much trouble as the British Government has had in maintaining law and order. This danger is not unseen, and every effort is being made in Ireland to avert it. In the opinion of ministerial circles the extreme Irish Republican Brotherhood element cannot be placated, but its members may be brought to realize the hopelessness of their position for the time being, and may retire underground as they have done at other periods in Irish history.

All evidence goes to show that their methods of violence have ceased to be commendable to the people of Ireland. Already disorder of an entirely unpollitical character has begun to appear as one of the best fruits of the appeal to arms by Sinn Fein, and it is giving all places in Ireland cause for serious thought. It is one of the reasons, apart from economic effects, why caution in the withdrawal of British troops and police forces is being urged.

Recruiting for Irish regiments in the British Army has been temporarily suspended, pending a decision as to the future of these units. There is a

APPROPRIATION TO AID PROHIBITION

Increased Funds Will Provide for More Than 200 Additional Federal Agents in Endeavor to Stop the Leaks in the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than \$9,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition will be recommended in the Treasury Department bill, first of the big supply measures to be reported to the House of Representatives tomorrow.

While \$10,000,000 was requested for enforcement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the recommendation will be at least \$1,500,000 over the amount allowed by Congress for the current fiscal year. Reduction of the estimates was in keeping with the general policy of retrenchment that is being carried out in the preparation of all appropriation bills.

In recommending appropriations for prohibition enforcement, the House committee has found it absolutely necessary to provide for additional "dry" agents and more adequate funds to carry out the strict enforcement plan of the Administration.

The increased appropriation will provide for more than 200 additional federal agents, an arrangement which Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, explains is necessary if the leaks are to be stopped successfully in the prohibition law.

Pressure will be brought to bear by the House Appropriations Committee to keep politics out of the appointment of these agents. In presenting the bill, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the committee, will draw attention to the part that politics has been playing in such appointments and will charge that senators and representatives are largely responsible for the state of affairs that is said to exist.

When the question came up during the hearings on the bill, Mr. Haynes reminded the committee that members of Congress had brought pressure to bear for the appointment of political friends and assurances were given that the bill would be framed to prevent the use of the funds for "patronage" jobs. The request for an increased appropriation is sure to stir up the usual protest from representatives of the liquor element, but it will be approved practically as recommended to the House. The needs of closer cooperation in enforcing prohibition are apparent and under the "search and seizure clause" of the anti-beer bill it will be impossible for the bureau to do effective work during the year with its present inadequate staff.

Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is expected to take the lead in defending the prohibition bureau from the attacks that undoubtedly will be made upon it. In framing the Treasury bill, the committee has made heavy reductions in the estimate of \$169,000,000 for the department, but Mr. Madden said this time is not prepared to announce the totals. He says the examination of witnesses was conducted for the first time in such a way as to furnish the public and members of Congress detailed information of the activities of the department. This course will be pursued in the framing of all the appropriation bills and will be especially helpful to Congress in reorganizing the government bureaus in accordance with the recommendations of the special commission appointed for that purpose.

When the question came up during the hearings on the bill, Mr. Haynes reminded the committee that members of Congress had brought pressure to bear for the appointment of political friends and assurances were given that the bill would be framed to prevent the use of the funds for "patronage" jobs. The request for an increased appropriation is sure to stir up the usual protest from representatives of the liquor element, but it will be approved practically as recommended to the House. The needs of closer cooperation in enforcing prohibition are apparent and under the "search and seizure clause" of the anti-beer bill it will be impossible for the bureau to do effective work during the year with its present inadequate staff.

When the question came up during the hearings on the bill, Mr. Haynes reminded the committee that members of Congress had brought pressure to bear for the appointment of political friends and assurances were given that the bill would be framed to prevent the use of the funds for "patronage" jobs. The request for an increased appropriation is sure to stir up the usual protest from representatives of the liquor element, but it will be approved practically as recommended to the House. The needs of closer cooperation in enforcing prohibition are apparent and under the "search and seizure clause" of the anti-beer bill it will be impossible for the bureau to do effective work during the year with its present inadequate staff.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 127 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10. Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JANUARY 3, 1922

Business and Finance.....	Page 8
London Markets and Disarmament	
French Financial Situation Viewed	
Some Recovery in New York Market	
Shoe and Leather Market Report	
Brazilian Loans Floated Abroad	
Cheese.....	Page 10
Editorials.....	Page 14
The Two Voices	
The St. Lawrence River Project	
A Dollar a Year for Your Library	
Play Producers, Actors, and "Types"	
Editorial Notes	
General News—	
Publication of Chita Documents Followed by Letter of Denial.....	1
Dail Eireann to Resume Debate on Irish Treaty.....	1
Appropriation to Aid Prohibition.....	1
All-India Congress Vetoes Violence.....	1
Party Balance in Senate Disturbed.....	1
France Demands That Germany Pay.....	1
Ulterior Reason in Submarine Policy.....	1
Chicago Building Crisis Imminent.....	2
White House Opens Door for New Year 2	
Wide Cooperation for Paris Peace.....	4
Class in Fordney Bill Protested.....	4
Congress Outlines Session Program.....	4
City Bank Reviews Economic Position 4	
Sheppard-Towner Bill "Dietatorial".....	5
Upgrading Law Is the Challenge.....	5
Operations Slow Up in Melilla Area.....	5
New Trade Center in Pacific Likely.....	5
New British Law to Aid Dependents.....	5
Dislocation of Entente Sought.....	9
Meeting of the Ways for Britain.....	9
Illustrations—	
A Woodcut by Agee Roose.....	3
Near the Honolulu Shore.....	5
Lake Ada Milford, New Zealand.....	13
Labor—	
Illinois Miners Defy Union Heads.....	2
Special Articles—	
A Bookman's Memories.....	3
The Road of the Woodcut.....	3
The Romance of the Railway.....	3
Rowe.....	3
In Coral Garden Wonderlands.....	5
Sports.....	Page 10
Toronto Wins Hockey Match	
Speed Skating Championships	
English-Scottish Football Results	
Aud. Lee Defeats Hamilton Tigers	
Canadians Defeat St. Patricks, 5 to 3	
Theaters.....	Page 12
George W. Harris on Stage Scenery	
"Thick Yarns" in London	
"Pall Dog Drummond" in New York	
Paul Fort's New Play in Paris	
Two New Plays in Madrid	
The Short Play	
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
"Divine Justice and Judgment Enthroned"	
Flords of New Zealand	

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS VETOES VIOLENCE

Original Program to Obtain Swaraj by Peaceful Means Is Adhered To, but Many Also Advocate Guerrilla Warfare

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—While the All-India Congress, which closed last week, resisted all attempts to add violence to its program and adhered to its original formula for securing swaraj or home rule by all legitimate and peaceful means, sectional conferences, consisting of the caliphate conference and the All-India Moslem League, were not so guarded in their proclamations.

Hazrat Mohani, who is president of the All-India Moslem League, and on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of the All brothers, pressed for a resolution establishing an Indian republic to be called the United States of India, which was to be declared on January 1, 1922. This, he advised, should be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerrilla warfare in the event of martial law being proclaimed.

While the resolution was rejected, in committee it obtained substantial support, showing that the tendency to violence, which is opposed by Mahatma Gandhi, receives support from Muhammadans.

At the All-India Congress, Hazrat Mohani attempted to change Mr. Gandhi's program by substituting the words "all possible and proper means" for "all legitimate and peaceful means" in the program calling for the attainment of swaraj. The extremists were, however, easily defeated.

Civil Disobedience

Muhammadan and Caliphate Extremists are loyal to the Turkish Sultan rather than to the British Crown. Not content with having the caliph as their spiritual head, they want him as their temporal ruler also. The Hindus, on the other hand, desire to right the Punjab wrongs and establish home rule.

Meantime, under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, the congress has declared its intention to concentrate on civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. Just how far this program will be carried out remains to be seen. The difficulty with the Liberals and Moderates in India is that, while they talk a great deal, they have little backbone when their recommendations are put into force by the Government of India.

While Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation without violence was, through the extremists, resulting in intimidation and violence, the Liberals and Moderates called on the Government to deal with the matter firmly. When the Government promptly arrested the leaders, the Moderates and Liberals were the first to protest and call for the release of those who had been arrested in conformity with their recommendations.

About the only course open to the government is to maintain law and order, holding the scales of justice evenly and administering the country to the best of its ability.

The extent to which the All-India Moslem League would carry its loyalty to the caliph may be judged from the fact that a motion was carried paying tribute to the bravery and religious zeal with which the Moplahs have fought their defensive war against their enemy, the government.

Attacks on Hindus

When Raza Ali, member of the Council of State, asked who would be commander-in-chief if the British troops left India today, one of the delegates replied that Enver Pasha was available. Should Enver Pasha ever rule in India, the Hindus would be little

better off than the Armenians in Asia Minor.

Attacks by Moplahs on the Hindus in the south give an indication of what they may expect from Muhammadans should they ever reach the power they contemplate. The Hindus have expressed their apprehensions as to what might become of them were an Indian republic established, and Hazrat Mohani endeavored to reassure them that their apprehensions were groundless, as India belonged equally to Hindus and Muhammadans. The Muhammadans would stand by the Hindus for the attainment of independence.

Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, has cabled to the India Office that the Prince's visit to Calcutta may be regarded as thoroughly successful. The partial halt of December 24 failed in essentials and discredited the opposition and restored confidence.

Events of the last week, he says, have certainly restored confidence among the masses, whose welcome to the Prince was more and more pronounced as time went on. Lord Ronaldshay, who is retiring, is to be succeeded by the Earl of Lytton in March.

PARTY BALANCE IN SENATE DISTURBED

Realignment of Committees Due to Vacancy Opens Way for Insistence of Farm Bloc Upon Recognition by Party Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is possible that a complete realignment of the more important committees of the Senate will have to be made to avert a serious break in the Republican Party. In the fight that is forming over the appointments of members to the Finance Committee and the committees upon which vacancies will occur as a result of the passing away of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the agricultural west and the industrial east are preparing for a test of supremacy.

Aside from the changes necessitated in the major committees of the Senate, the loss of Senator Penrose, in many respects, has a far-reaching effect on the great domestic problems now before Congress. It also will be necessary to name his successor on the Republican National Committee, which may bring to a climax the political fight in Pennsylvania.

The Administration is no less interested in the appointment of a successor to Senator Penrose in the Senate than the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, since that State now is practically unrepresented by the actual presence of a senator in Washington. That he will be succeeded by Gov. William C. Sproul appears probable, which from all accounts would be pleasing to the Administration.

There are many signs of a broader outlook but for immediate purposes, they are probably bargaining purposes, the French hold to the schedule of payments. Opposition may not be so flat as it appears, and it is on the basis of the Wiesbaden accord that evolution may be produced.

The French are surprised that the idea of Germany paying this year only 500,000,000 gold marks instead of 2,000,000,000 gold marks has been admitted by so many countries. The division of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received last year has yet to be decided, and the Allies are wrangling over these high fruits of the treaty.

The thesis of Dr. Rathenau, who will seek to expound it at Cannes, is that all countries should unite in the regeneration of Russia and other countries, and Germany be allowed to acquire her debt as far as possible in material. England will agree to some measure of surveryance of German finances, but does not accept the French demand of full control.

The attitude of Belgium is that there should be no diminution of the charges on Germany, and that Belgium priority should be maintained. Italy supports the British contentions. Japan has only a secondary interest in reparations, but is greatly interested in the reconstruction of Russia and Central Europe and will undoubtedly back up Britain.

America is considered to be looking on with curiosity and certainly the presence of Colonel Harvey should have some influence on the proceedings, although he takes no active part.

Bloc Is Aggressive

It is possible that the agricultural bloc will make matters exceedingly embarrassing to the Administration in the next few weeks, unless it is given generous recognition in the appointment of new committee members. Republican leadership in the Senate is already losing its grip on the legislative reins, and with the loss of Senator Penrose its antagonism will be felt even more than before. The west, while fairly well represented on the Finance Committee as it is, wants another member, especially in view of the pending tariff legislation, but it is hardly to be expected that the vacancy will go to any other than an eastern senator.

The accession of Mr. McCumber to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, it is admitted, will aid the cause of the soldiers' bonus in the Senate, for he was in charge of the legislation when it was recently defeated at direction of President Harding.

FRANCE DEMANDS THAT GERMANY PAY

Opinion Hardening That Reparation Problem Should Be Settled at Cannes Before That of European Reconstruction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—On the eve of the departure for Cannes of Aristide Briand, and incidentally of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the French viewpoint is hardening. Put briefly, it is believed here that questions should be approached in proper order, and that before the greater project of the reconstruction of Europe is taken up by ministers, the smaller, but for France the vital problem of reparations due from Germany, shall be settled. There is then likelihood of a preliminary debate on this point.

Mr. Briand is, it appears, indisposed to confirm other schemes until he has obtained satisfaction for his country, and it is obvious that he has some advantage in being in a good bargaining position. England is so anxious to restore possible trading conditions on the continent, that it is felt she is bound to support France in her demands for full payments in one way or another during 1922.

French tactics are to insist on the one hand on ratification of the Wiesbaden accord, and on the other compensations first. When she has obtained what she requires, and indeed what she is entitled to, she will almost certainly collaborate in any work of restoration.

New Policy Looked For

Although the Cannes conference in itself will have a preliminary rather than a decisive character, it is expected to settle the direction which European policy will take. In that sense it may turn out to be the most critical meeting yet held. Here it is freely admitted that an entirely new policy departing radically from the policy of Versailles may result from Cannes. A suggestion that comes from England asking France to withdraw her troops from the Rhineland on condition of obtaining a defensive alliance with England is not regarded favorably, and such men as Andrew Lefebvre condemn the supposed British offer as too late, and issue warnings against France becoming the victim of fresh illusions.

The message of the German Chancellor to America, speaking of general reconciliation, is considered to indicate a new offensive having for its object the placing of France in a difficult position. It is better to say plainly that there is great discord between French and British opinion, and it is in order that France may explain her policy before the Italians, Belgians, Japanese and even the American observer that Mr. Briand consents to go to Cannes.

There are many signs of a broader outlook but for immediate purposes, they are probably bargaining purposes, the French hold to the schedule of payments. Opposition may not be so flat as it appears, and it is on the basis of the Wiesbaden accord that evolution may be produced.

The French are surprised that the idea of Germany paying this year only 500,000,000 gold marks instead of 2,000,000,000 gold marks has been admitted by so many countries. The division of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received last year has yet to be decided, and the Allies are wrangling over these high fruits of the treaty.

The thesis of Dr. Rathenau, who will seek to expound it at Cannes, is that all countries should unite in the regeneration of Russia and other countries, and Germany be allowed to acquire her debt as far as possible in material. England will agree to some measure of surveryance of German finances, but does not accept the French demand of full control.

The attitude of Belgium is that there should be no diminution of the charges on Germany, and that Belgium priority should be maintained. Italy supports the British contentions. Japan has only a secondary interest in reparations, but is greatly interested in the reconstruction of Russia and Central Europe and will undoubtedly back up Britain.

America is considered to be looking on with curiosity and certainly the presence of Colonel Harvey should have some influence on the proceedings, although he takes no active part.

RAIL EMPLOYEES TO CONTEST REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California—Efforts of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to reduce wages of all employees by an average of 20 per cent have been met by all the employees on the Pacific slope with demands for a 20 per cent increase in present wages, and flat refusal to consider the reduction suggested. Appeal will be taken by the railroad company to the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The proposal for the wage reductions were made by representatives of the Southern Pacific Company at conferences just closed in San Francisco. Wage revision is sought by the Southern Pacific Company at this time with the understanding that reduction in operating costs effected thereby shall be passed on to the public in the form of lower freight rates.

PUBLICATION OF THE CHITA DOCUMENTS FOLLOWED BY LETTER OF DENIAL FROM LEADER OF FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES

Printing of Record Said to Have Come When Delegates of Far Eastern Republic Found They Could Not Get a Hearing—Although Called Forgeries, Their Substance Accords With the Policy of France and Japan

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Should France continue to insist that she be permitted to retain her submarines, she will find herself classed with Germany in the eyes of the world."—J. Harry Tregon, secretary-treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association.

"France's sense of real danger must not carry so far as to mar the great ends and aims of the Conference."—Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University.

"A submarine is a submarine, and the mere possession of submarines, in any number by any nation will naturally lead it to be reckless in its use of them."—Myron W. Robinson, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

"The submarine is of no use against navies; that was demonstrated during the war when the German submarines were not able to sink any capital ship, after real measures had been taken against them."—John McF. Howie of Buffalo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Publication of the Chita documents purporting to reveal what amounted to a plot between the Japanese Government and the French Government for the purpose of extending Japanese control over Siberia in return for military aid to France against the Soviet régime broke in on the holiday calm of the Conference yesterday in an unexpected storm.

Coming on the eve of the taking up of the Siberian question by the Far Eastern Committee of the Conference, denials from the two delegations concerned, coupled with reiterated of the truth of the charges by the delegates of the Far Eastern Republic, served to give the affair the dimensions of an international sensation.

Strenuous denials from the French and Japanese delegations, characterizing the documents as "fakes and malicious forgeries," calculated to disturb the Conference, culminated in a letter addressed to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, chairman of the Conference, by Mr. Albert Sarraut, acting head of the French delegation.

French Letter of Denial

The letter to Secretary Hughes declared the documents to be "gross fabrications" and insisted that France had at all times cooperated with the Allies and that "no agreement had been either concluded or negotiated by France with any government regarding the status or the destiny of Siberia."

While not taking the matter so seriously as the French delegation, the Japanese authorities were equally insistent that the documents were forged with the deliberate aim of embarrassing the Conference. However, the matter is not easily downed; it continued in face of the denials to occupy the center of the stage, with the probability that a great deal more will be heard of it in the next few days. Following is a free translation of the letter from Mr. Sarraut to Secretary Hughes:

"Washington, January 2, 1922.

"Monsieur le Président: "The papers of this morning reproduce the text of some alleged official documents by the so-called delegation of the so-called Chita Government, documents said to emanate from French official authorities and reporting official conversations and agreements between France and other governments for the realization of a determined policy in Siberia.

"Gross Fabrications" "It is my duty to inform you that these documents are gross fabrications and that since the moment when the allied governments carried on a policy of military intervention in Siberia with the cooperation of the United States, directed only against Germany and not at all with the aim of intervention in internal policies of the Russian people, no agreement has been either concluded or negotiated by France with any government regarding the status or the destiny of Siberia.

"At this time when it appears to me necessary expressly to deny this false news, I consider it my duty to point out to you that the illegal and malicious action exercised by representatives of the pseudo-Republic of Chita, having no mandate and no moral authority, with the aim of creating suspicions between the powers represented at the Washington Conference, seems to be directly contrary to the aims of the peace sought."

Genuineness Reaffirmed

The special delegation of the Chita Government, which brought the documents to Washington, declared yesterday that the government which they represent has in its possession other documents and material which will substantiate the charges of a secret plot between Japan and France and that if they are given a hearing before the Conference they are prepared to shed further light on the character of the agreements in question.

They stated that since their arrival in Washington they had made strenuous attempts to get recognition and that it was only when they saw the

Conference coming to a close and their chances for a hearing slipping that they determined to publish the record in their possession in such a way as to compel public attention and appraisal of the situation if not cognizance by the Conference.

It is agreed on all sides that if the documents are forgeries, they are as clever as anything of the kind on record. The trouble in downing them lies in the fact that there is much in them that accords with policies on the part of the French and the Japanese governments which were a matter of some suspicion long before secret treaties and correspondence were offered by the Chita delegates. They correspond so closely to facts in the international political situation, it is pointed out, that the French authorities here might well be alarmed at their publication. It is precisely this concordance which will make it difficult to meet them by the counterforce of "fake documents."

Accord with French Policy

To illustrate where this concordance lies is not at all difficult:

1. It is axiomatic among all the major foreign offices that France has at all times encouraged every possible element on the horizon against the Soviet Government; that she encouraged General Wrangel and General Denikin and that it was because of French effort and French policies that the allied and associated powers were committed for so long to the support of Russian elements opposed to the Soviet régime.

2. French interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway is no news at all; in this connection it is interesting to note that weeks before the Chita delegates came to Washington a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by an official prominent in Far Eastern affairs that there existed between Japan and France solidarity on this question and that Japan would have France's aid in return for recognition of the French financial interest in the railway, which was built by French money during the Tsarist régime.

Aid to Buffer States

3. In the past two years one of the axioms of French policy has been the extension of influence over the military forces of nations contiguous to Germany and Russia; her military agents were prominent in the organization of these military forces which constituted what came to be known in the foreign offices as the "cordon sanitaire" against Germany and against Bolshevism. Whether there were any definite agreements with such countries as Hungary and Jugoslavia to let loose these troops against Russia, is another matter, of course, but back of it all is the undoubted fact that such use of them would accord with the wishes of the French Government.

4. There is no doubt at all that one of the prime aims of Japanese policy in Siberia for several years was the establishment of a buffer state, nominally a republic, between her Korean territory and the Soviet Russia. The Tokyo Government looked with favor on the rise of the Chita Government; everything went well for the erection of the buffer state desirable until it became apparent that the Chita republic regarded itself as an offshoot of the Russian Government and, what was more important, Japan became apprehensive that there was a strong flavor of Sovietism in its make-up. If Japanese suzerainty had been accepted, no doubt the Siberian troops would have been partially withdrawn by the Tokyo Government but now the troops are still there and the Japanese Government is demanding guarantees. The controversy over guarantees has extended over several months with indications that the Japanese Government and the Chita Government are at the moment further away than ever. This is the sort of general background which makes the publication of the Chita documents so interesting and so timely.

Imperialistic Policy

Arishah Mahdesian Believes French Planning World Domination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—"The

French opposition to the outlawry of the submarine is the culmination of an imperialistic policy which, since the cessation of the world war, France has pursued in both Europe and the Near East," said Arishah Mahdesian of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing the demands for undersea craft made by the French delegation at the Conference in Washington, and urging the curbing of the submarine by the United States and Great Britain.

"Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was reiterating during the war that 'Germany after the war wishes to cooperate with Turkey. Germany and Turkey can give each other very much.

Both nations are called upon to create new values in the spheres of economics, culture and justice; therefore, we must more and more know and understand each other.

"The German sentiment, voiced by her chancellor, was severely criticized in France, whose leaders waxed sarcastic at 'Turkish culture and justice,' finding such words incompatible. But no sooner was the war over than they evoked the wonderful virtues of the Turks, with whom France, 'as a Moslem power, should remain friendly.'"

"The French representatives in Constantinople encouraged the Turks to vituperate the British roundly in the Turkish sheets, calling them 'perfidious,' 'craven,' and 'despotic.' France was simply imitating the tactics of Germany to win the good will of the Turks and other Moslems. And as Germany has built a mosque for the Turks in Düsseldorf, so France built one in Paris. Then she supported both overtly and secretly the United Syria movements by Muhammadans, directed against Palestine and British influence. And finally, to consolidate her supremacy in the Islamic states, France concluded a despicable treaty with Mustapha Kemal, betraying the Christian population of Cilicia to the Turkish savagery."

"In view of German exhaustion and of the difficulties confronting Great Britain in Egypt and India, France believes that with her Moslem and Turkish friends and her submarines she will be able to achieve that world dominion which has always been her dream, notwithstanding Waterloo and Sedan."

"World peace requires that the United States and Great Britain cooperate more closely for not only the curbing of the submarine and other symbols of imperialism, but also the hastening of the effacement of imperialism itself. At the outbreak of the American war with Spain, Alfred Austin, the poet laureate of England, addressed to Americans the following lines which are worth quoting:

"And wherever we go, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain,
For ye are the lords of a strong young land
And we are the lords of the main."

Peace Work to Continue
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an effort to "prevent" public apathy regarding world peace after the close of the Washington Conference, the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments announced yesterday that it had written the governors of all states asking support in "educating public sentiment for the next step toward permanent peace," and that 13 affirmative responses had been received.

COURT SHOWS FLAW IN ENFORCEMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUSTIN, Texas.—State officials are much concerned over developments following the opinion by the Court of Criminal Appeals, which is the state court of last resort in cases involving criminal offenses, in a recent case wherein it is held that possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor is not in violation of the statutes. This decision brings to light a defect in the prohibition law as amended by the last Legislature in that no clause fixing the penalty for possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor was included in the amended statute.

Following the holding of the court regarding the possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, application for writ of habeas corpus has been filed before the Court of Criminal Appeals seeking release of a man now serving a term in the state penitentiary for possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

If the writ is granted and this man secures his release, it will mean the release under similar proceedings of about a dozen men now serving terms in the penitentiary.

MANITOBA'S ELECTRIC PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The expenditure of \$2,000,000 in extending hydro-electric power lines to serve more small towns in Manitoba will be recommended by Joseph Rochetti, Manitoba power commissioner, to Hon. C. D. McPherson, Minister of Public Works for the Province. With this sum 150 miles of additional power lines could be constructed in 1922, giving lengthy employment for a considerable number of men besides extending the benefit of cheap electrical power to a greater number of rural communities. The scheme propounded by Mr. Rochetti includes the extension of the line to the city of Brandon at a cost of \$1,200,000, and the taking over of the distribution system at Portage la Prairie, which, although it obtains its power from the provincial government, itself has charge of the distribution. The scheme would benefit several small towns also.

SINGLE TAX URGED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Widespread unemployment throughout the nation, pauperism and the fact that only 5 per cent of the population have a share in the lands of the country, were laid at the door of the present system of taxation, and the single tax on land values was urged. Instead, in an address by Robert C. McCanley, candidate for President of the United States on a single tax platform in 1920, Distribution of wealth is unequal because of the tax system, he declared, and under the existing conditions the distribution is made unequal by permitting dishonesty. Income taxes, the speaker declared, are "immoral," and levies on land values the only just taxation.

ULTERIOR REASON IN SUBMARINE POLICY

British Naval Circles Consider French Demands in Great Measure to Be a "Bluff" and Are Not Treated Seriously

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Much speculation is rife in naval and political circles here with regard to the attitude adopted by the French representatives at the Washington Conference in France's demand for a huge submarine flotilla.

Looked at from any viewpoint her proposals are considered to be so utterly at variance with the essential needs of the country, that it is felt there must necessarily be some ulterior reason for jeopardizing the success of the Conference, to say nothing of the risk of impairing the proverbial friendship existing in the past between the United States and France.

That long chances are being taken is a generally accepted fact. Further, more the reasons advanced in support of France's plea for an enormous submarine fleet are looked upon as wholly inadequate. Arguments for a submersible as a weapon of coast defense have been completely refuted, likewise the pronouncement that they are necessary in order to guarantee safety for the transport of her troops from Northern Africa.

It was surface craft, and surface craft alone, that enabled the millions of British troops to be transported safely to France during the recent war, and only by similar means will French troops be able to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

French Finances
Apart from anything else the French financial situation is not looked upon in this country as one that justifies such an ambitious program as that proposed. In fact, it may be said that the whole matter of the submarine proposal, as put forward in Washington is considered to have a far deeper meaning than would appear at first sight.

Briefly it is not thought that the French authorities have ever had serious intention of carrying their proposals into effect, but that the demand will be used as a quid pro quo for some political bargain that will be developed later.

That a demand for such an extensive program of underwater craft should ever have been put forward is greatly regretted in diplomatic circles here on the grounds that it gives much unnecessary prominence to the wide divergence of views held by British and French statesmen on matters of European policy.

In view of the fact that the result of expert official opinion, gained through profound study of submarine warfare under actual war conditions, has definitely limited the sphere of their activity to attacks on merchant shipping, it is cause of profound concern that France should still persist with her demand for a submersible tonnage up to an extent of 90,000 tons. This is out of all ratio to the 175,000 tons of capital ships.

This anxiety has been in no way lessened by the opinion of the well-known French naval authority, Capt. de Prigent Castex, who in a semi-official publication in some measure justifies Germany's "sink at sight" policy.

A Possible Bait
Though this statement has been repudiated by French authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, it is considered a very clear indication of the manner in which the French press has conducted the campaign in support of the French demands for an almost overwhelming submarine navy. The French people up to a few weeks ago cared little about submarines for one purpose or another, but to such extent has public opinion been stimulated that some very solid alternative will have to be forthcoming if the program is to be denounced. There is little doubt that France will greatly reduce her demands in due course.

In British naval circles such a degree of confidence is felt that it is in a great measure "bluff" that a well-known British admiral expressed himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the following words:

"The quickest way out of the difficulty," he said, "is to tell France to build her own navy. They are a highly technical craft and the most expensive, ton for ton, of which she has had little or no experience—in other words let us call her bluff. We shall then see what it is she really does want, and I am confident it is not submarines."

Meantime interest is concentrating on the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, where it is probable that Aristide Briand will disclose the French policy and at the same time make a bid to regain the confidence of America. One way in which he may do this is by advocating President Wilson's adaptation from the German proposal of "freedom of the seas," that is the abandonment of the blockade, so far as neutral shipping, carrying supplies to the enemy, is concerned.

In other words while France would prohibit all transit of supplies across land, which she controlled in time of war, she will demand freedom of the seas for this very purpose. Just whether American opinion would rise to a bait that has grown somewhat stale with time, it is impossible to say.

Delegates Blamed

France, It Is Said, Should Not Have Waited in Asserting Rights

PARIS, France (Monday).—Members of the French delegation should have lost no time in giving their views of the American plan for limitation of

naval armaments, it was declared by newspapers here today. "Perilous," political editor of the "Echo de Paris," resented with indignation charges of imperialism and militarism against France, and referred bitterly to the conduct of England.

"Obviously the American program implied," he declared, "that all navies should be of the same type, and that the same ratio fixed for capital ships should apply to small units and submarines. Without waiting, we should have asserted our right to a navy built according to our own conceptions. We postponed such action, contenting ourselves with answering present questions and taking every opportunity to flatter our trans-Atlantic friends, who were accepting everything given them at its face value."

"They were afterward astonished to find how our ideas were full of tucks and folds. Our leaders made the same mistake in 1919 in dealing with President Wilson, and were similarly accused of duplicity."

Mr. St. Brice, writing in the "Journal," was more bitter in his comment. "England won a magnificent game," he asserted, "and has succeeded in realizing a European hegemony such as no nation ever has known, and has thrown on France the suspicion of imperialism."

Alluding to the plan outlined by Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Conference, Mr. St. Brice remarked: "It is a joke to present it as a reaction against militarism, as the Hughes program simply results economically in the domination of the world by three great powers. France, with a colonial population of 70,000,000, must have an adequate navy to defend the sea routes. A navy is an essential condition to freedom, and would threaten only those who would wish to strike at that freedom."

FUTURE INDUSTRIAL CHIEF A NEW TYPE

Walter Polakov Says Greatest Leader Will Liberate Dormant Creative Genius in Laboring Man and Raise Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The greatness of a new industrial leader will lie in his ability to liberate the creative forces within men, as against relegating them to the level of animals carrying burdens and doing machine-like work," said Walter N. Polakov, consulting engineer, addressing the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. "Making Work Fascinating as the First Step Toward Reduction of Waste" was his topic, and Mr. Polakov said that his experience in promoting and increasing industrial efficiency had shown him that the most fundamental, most successful and most enduring way to do it was in the elevation of man to his true dignity as an intelligent, creative agent.

"Labor is anxious to have Mr. Polakov's statement widely discussed, according to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who says that the human element in production is that which is most important though long ignored, and that he hopes for such organization of production as will enable workmen to cooperate in transferring machine work into creative production.

"It was the organized labor movement that first forced consideration for it by focusing attention on wages and hours," says Mr. Gompers. "We forced higher valuation of human work as expressed in terms of money. But demands for higher wages and reasonable work periods were only means to an end. Higher wages mean increased opportunities for living and shorter hours mean control over time so that physical energy can be used with greatest effectiveness.

BALTIMORE BUS RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The Public Service Commission has issued for 1922 a number of rules which will affect directly the operators of street jitney buses in this city. Among the new regulations are the following: "Operation of buses in established order and not in a scramble for business. Carrying by each bus the Public Service Commissioner's permit number, which is to be painted on the vehicle."

EXPERTS VISIT MUSCLE SHOALS

FLORENCE, Alabama.—C. C. Tinkler and Fred C. Hitchcock, officers of the Construction Company of North America, a San Francisco corporation, yesterday began inspection of the government's Muscle Shoals and water-power sites at Muscle Shoals. They announced that they would confer with Secretary Weeks after the inspection.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS ELECT

MANILA, Philippines.—Emilio Aguinaldo, former President of the Philippine Republic and leader of the Philippine insurrection, yesterday was elected president of the Philippine Veterans of the Revolution, succeeding Gen. Manuel Concepcion. Manuel Genzon, President of the Philippine Senate, was elected honorary president.

ILLINOIS MINERS DEFY UNION HEADS

President Farrington Declares Dual Organization in Kansas Is Not Miners' Choice—Lauds "Heroic Fight" of Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Declaring that the Kansas miners are waging a "heroic fight against the power of state and federal governments," against organized capital, against the Kansas Industrial Court and against the "misused power" of their own international union, Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers of America, answered a recent indictment of the Kansas miners by the executive board of the national body.

It was asserted by the national board in refusing an appeal from the Kansas miners for aid in their strike, that the strike was not against the industrial court, but against the orders of the international union. "Those who refuse to return to work," said the statement, "in direct violation of our contracts, are doing so in open, notorious, defiant, rebellious attitude against the mine workers' organization."

The Illinois branch of the union has been sending aid to the Kansas miners, and was attacked by the national board for its action. "It is illegal," said an injunction issued by J. L. Lewis, president of the international union, "for the members of District 12 to pay \$1-per-month assessment to support the Kansas strike; it is illegal to use money so collected in any manner to give aid or comfort to those now engaged in the illegal strike in Kansas, or in sustaining the dual union existing there."

Previous to this assessment, the Illinois miners gave the Kansas unions \$100,000 to fight the industrial court. A referendum vote of the membership in this State is to be taken to decide whether the international union will be defied and the payment of the assessment continued.

The three-cornered controversy, according to Mr. Farrington, arose over confusion as to the mandates of the international. He understood that the international convention separated the local strikes at the Dean and Reliance mines from the general strike involving all the mine workers in Kansas, and acted only in regard to the hundred or so men at those two mines.

"The truth is," said Mr. Farrington, "that aside from the men at the Dean and Reliance mines, the Kansas mine workers are on strike because Howat and Dorchy were sent to jail for defying the Industrial Court Act, and no amount of fallacious argument and deceptive propaganda by President Lewis can shake or alter the fact."

"Yes, there is a dual organization in Kansas, but it was not set up by the Kansas miners. Instead, it was set up against their will by President Lewis and continued by the action of the international executive board."

FORMER FRENCH MINISTER CENSURED

PARIS, France (Saturday).—Mr. Vilgrain, French war time food administrator, is censured for alleged use of his official prestige to his own advantage in grain deals, in a report by a Chamber of Deputies Commission. The commission advises the government to demand that he pay into the public treasury 1,200,000 francs, which it declares was his share of the commission paid to the firm of Samuel Sanday & Co. of London for the purchase of Australian wheat for the French Government after he left office.

The commission's report asserts that Mr. Vilgrain was allied with the British firm while still in his official position as Undersecretary of the Ministry of Provision.

A Paris dispatch on June 4, last, said that charges of malfeasance in office had been preferred by the French Government against Mr. Vilgrain, together with charges of illicit speculation against his father, Louis, and his brother, Marcel. He had previously been accused during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies of attempting to corner the French wheat market.

FARM PROBLEMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Oriental menace to the people of British Columbia is recognized in the annual report of the House committee on agriculture presented to the Legislature of this Province. In this connection a recommendation is made that this be curbed by refusing to Orientals the right to occupy the fertile lands of British Columbia. The committee reviewed representations made by the advisory board of the Farmers Institutes of the Province. It was noted with concern that \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural products are being imported into British Columbia annually, and it was recommended that greater cooperation between the lands, agricultural and works departments of the provincial government would result in increased production. It was further recommended that greater efforts should be made to foster the sheep industry.

Gratification was expressed over the success attending the government's policy in supplying cheap stumping powder. Much land had been cleared and it was recommended that the practice be continued. A progress loan system to settlers was urged and also the establishment of reservoir stock farms so that settlers may secure beef and dairy stock at reasonable prices. Other recom-

mendations include a policy of land clearing on the community or local improvement basis, so that the number of settlers may be increased and the report commends the agricultural department for the development of a seed potato industry, and urges that every effort be made to prevent over-lapping on the part of the federal and provincial authorities.

CHICAGO BUILDING CRISIS IMMINENT

Refusal of Unions to Accept the Landis Wage Award Is Now Challenged by City—Open Shop Has Been Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Labor troubles in the building trades of this city are rising to another crisis. The building activity accompanied by a reduction in rents, which was expected to result from the Landis arbitration award on wages and working conditions, handed down last September, appears as far away as ever.

Support for the Carpenters District Council in its fight for wages in excess of the Landis award has been given by the Chicago Building Trades Council. According to union leaders this means a reopening of the war in the building trades. Strikes are to be called tomorrow on all work where the Landis scale is operative.

Following the award handed down by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, the Building Trades Council voted to accept the findings, as it had agreed to do in selecting Judge Landis as arbitrator. The carpenters did not enter the agreement for arbitration. Judge Landis nevertheless set a new low wage for carpenters in proportion to the reductions in other trades.

Wage Scale Refused

First the carpenters refused to accept the new scale, then other trades secretly or openly demanded it's old wages. Contractors paid them without much reluctance. Unions were in a position to get what they demanded because during the three or four years of almost continual warfare in the trades, the city has lost 40,000 of a normal 80,000 of building trades workmen. Finding it impossible to keep steady work, thousands moved to other cities. This gave the unions a close grip on the available supply of labor.

Last week the City Council finance committee announced itself unreservedly in favor of adopting the Landis scale for the payrolls on all city work. It was estimated the city would save some \$300,000 by carrying out the resolution.

This is one of the latest additions to the ranks of those determined to enforce the Landis award. Backed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award has been carrying on an aggressive campaign since the middle of November. It has collected more than \$1,000,000 for the fight and pledged the support of hundreds of contractors, architects, engineers and business men.

Open Shop Declared

Open shop has been declared for Chicago in the carpenters' and sheet metal workers' trades by the enforcement committee. Advertisements in newspapers of 19 cities of the central states, placed by the committee, called for skilled sheet metal workers to come to Chicago to work on an open shop basis. Over 200 responses were brought in the first mail, it was said.

Declaring that the Landis award "gave every assurance that support by the general public and strict observance of the terms of the award by those who are identified with construction work in Chicago would relieve the present shortage of dwellings and consequent high rentals and also furnish employment for many thousands of people," the Western Society of Engineers has pledged its support of the citizens' committee.

"In spite of official acceptance," said the engineers' resolution, "of the terms of the Landis award by the representatives of the various employers' and employees' organizations, this society is led to believe that certain crafts of the building trades, as well as certain contractors, are not observing the terms of the Landis award and are interfering with the full consummation of the Chicago building program."

LIQUOR BOARD'S ACTION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The temporary suspension of 92 Ontario physicians in the matter of liquor "prescriptions" and orders on Ontario Government dispensaries recently caused much public discussion, which has now ended with sentiment favorable toward the action taken by the Ontario License Board. The cause of the suspension of the physicians was that they overstepped the limit of prescriptions which they are permitted to give to their patients. The suspension was in some cases several weeks and in others only a few days, the brevity of the period being due to assurances proffered by the physicians in question.

An effort was made to sway public opinion to the effect that the amount of liquor a doctor considered necessary for his patients could not be fixed by a "lay" body, but any sentiment in this direction was quickly dispelled by an authoritative statement issued by W. S. Dingman, vice-chairman of the Ontario License Board, which is the body charged with the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act regulations affecting the sale of liquor.

WHITE HOUSE OPENS DOOR FOR NEW YEAR

President and Mrs. Harding Re-new Custom Which Has Not Been Observed for Years—Officials and Public Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For the first time in nine years, the White House was thrown open for a New Year's reception, in the course of which the President and Mrs. Harding shook hands with thousands of persons, beginning with the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, navy, army and high civil officials, and ending with ordinary citizens, who stood in line for hours for a chance to enter.

At an early hour there was an unwonted air of festivity about the White House. Bluecoated policemen were diverting traffic and arranging for the regulation of the arrival and departure of the invited guests who had the right of way until the lunch hour gave Mr. and Mrs. Harding a brief respite before entering upon the arduous popular reception set for the afternoon hours.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the President and Mrs. Harding descended to the ground floor, followed by the Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge and members of the Cabinet and their wives. The iron gates were flung back and the guard awaited them at the foot of the stairs, which were bordered with flowers, making an effective scene. As the President and Mrs. Harding turned toward the Blue Room, the Marine Band began to play "Hail to the Chief," following a bugle call.

Some Notable Guests

With the Chief Magistrate and his wife were a number of personal friends who had been asked to assist in receiving. Noticeable among the guests who had White House associations were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, whose father-in-law had been President; her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was announced, Mr. Taft walked across the hall of the mansion where he had lived for four years to pay his respects to the President who had appointed him to his present position.

Mingling with the regularly accredited diplomats to Washington were the delegates to the armament Conference, and the splendor of their uniforms, with glittering decorations and colored sashes, added to the brilliancy of the picture. The uniforms of the navy looked ordinary after the diplomatic pageantry, and the khaki of the army was only a somber setting for the gorgeous dress of ambassadors and ministers and plenipotentiaries of various sorts. However, rank and importance were not to be gauged by the magnificence of the uniform. Arthur J. Balfour was fairly imposing in his uniform, but soon after he passed along the line came one whom, for glitter and glory, he could not touch. "Who is he?" an aide was asked. "I don't remember; he's from one of the smaller South American countries," he replied.

Background Picturesque

The White House is admirably fitted to make a background for such a scene. The members of the diplomatic corps and special foreign representatives passed through the state dining room, where banks of ferns with bright-colored poinsettias relieved the dark oak paneling, on through the intimate Red Room and into the Blue Room, where they paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Harding, thence through the Green Room to the spacious East Room, where men and women of all nations mingled socially for a short time. Here the mantels were massed with ferns and pink roses. Otherwise there were no colors except those furnished by the dress of the men and women gathered there. In the Chinese party there were several women in their national dress, a pleasing relief from the conventional modes followed by women of other countries.

The representatives of Germany and Austria, who had been received by the President in time to participate in this reception, attracted much attention.

Dr. Carl Lang, the German representative, was accompanied by his wife, Baroness Theodorin, an aide. Edgar A. G. Prochnik, Austria's representative, has lived in the United States 13 years, serving as consul in several cities. Mrs. Prochnik is an American.

The Public Reception

Before the official reception was over the line had begun to form in the White House grounds for the afternoon popular reception and it soon extended to the sidewalk, across to the State, War and Navy building, and down Seventeenth street, men and women of all degrees, some of them accompanied by children, waiting patiently for hours to get into the White House.

Following the "official" reception at the White House, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had a diplomatic breakfast at the Pan-American Union which was attended by the representatives of foreign countries, and in the afternoon the Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge and the members of the Cabinet were at home to official and social Washington.

Among the first to greet the Austrian representative after he had paid his respect to Mr. Hughes was the French Ambassador, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, who came forward with Mrs. Jusserand to welcome the newest members, Mr. and Mrs. Prochnik.

AMERICANIZATION AND ALIENS' INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Americanization Week in San Francisco, which was carried on through the schools, the churches, civic organizations, and state, city and county governments, following proclamations by Governor William D. Stephens and Mayor James Rolph Jr., of San Francisco, proved of vastly larger value than was expected at the beginning. More than 900 were graduated from Americanization classes as compared with 250 last year, and more than 200 received first papers in citizenship during the week. No effort was made to persuade alien-born persons to become citizens, but every effort was made to educate them in citizenship, and to show them how to prepare themselves for the duties of life as members of the American nation.

The records of the week showed that there were 27,000 aliens, not including wives and children, registered under the alien poll tax law in San Francisco, and that 12,000 aliens have taken out first papers in the last two years. The evening public schools of San Francisco show a list of 900 adult foreign born enrolled, while last year the public schools of Los Angeles alone graduated 4000 from their classes of foreign born, and had 2000 more enrolled. Los Angeles has 22 home teachers, and San Francisco has only two, though there are private organizations maintaining home teachers at their own expense.

A central committee, greater expenditure of public funds in this work, and a considerable increase in the teachers devoting their time to it was urged as a remedy for present conditions. During the week it was shown that only 1.9 per cent of all the foreign born in San Francisco cannot read or write at least one language.

MAYOR HYLAN INAUGURATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John F. Hyland was inaugurated Mayor of the city yesterday for a second term of four years. A complete Tammany administration was also inaugurated.

Chic New Skirt Styles For 1922

\$10-\$15-\$20

Those planning for their winter holidays find the separate skirt to be indispensable. For the many, many pastimes and Southern resorts it makes with a pretty blouse or smart sweater, the most suitable of costumes. New fabrics include fancy Canton Crepes, Homespuns, flannels in basket weaves, bedford cords and the new Kasha cloth in vivid colors.

B. SIEGEL & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store



CITY BANK REVIEWS ECONOMIC POSITION

New York Institution Says the Farmers of Europe Are Doing Well While Home Agriculture Is Handicapped by Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The disappointing conclusion upon submittal arrived at by the international conference in Washington after the high hopes it had raised will not obscure its substantial achievements, according to a statement issued by the National City Bank of New York. Pointing out that although three years have passed since the signing of the armistice, the world is still far from the restoration of normal working conditions as well as from recovery from the losses of war, the statement goes on to say:

"In Europe much work has been done for the rebuilding or restoration of properties that were destroyed or that suffered deterioration, and progress has been made in the reorganization of production. The railroads are in much better condition than in 1919, the coal mines have been in part restored and industry generally, so far as physical facilities are concerned, are now able to operate in a fairly efficient manner. Moreover, social conditions are in some respects notably improved. The revolutionary spirit has subsided, the people appear to be willing to work. The crops in Europe west of Russia were good in 1921, the agricultural class is doing well, and in most of the countries on the continent that class is very powerful in the governments and exercises a conservative influence.

Serious Currency Situation

"The most serious feature of the European situation is the state of the currencies. The governments have been running upon a scale of expenditures ever since the war that they have been unable or unwilling to meet by taxation, and have resorted to currency issues to cover the deficits, until the position of some of them is critical. As yet, the peoples are not sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation to support the governments in necessary measures of reform. There is unwillingness, both on the part of governments and peoples, to face the stern conditions of the time. Production is reduced, trade is demoralized, the resources of the peoples are diminished, and until these difficulties are overcome they must be met by adjustments in public and private expenditures.

"The fall of the German mark, and notice from the German Government that it will not make the January reparations payment in full, has reopened the reparations question, which, of course, is the paramount issue in Europe. There are certain facts which must have consideration, whatever the judgment may be as to Germany's moral obligations. The state of world markets is not such as to make it possible for Germany to build up great export balances at this time, and as a matter of fact Germany's imports have exceeded her exports during the past year."

Prices Are Unbalanced

The principal factor in the depression in the United States is within the control of the American people, according to this authority, which says:

"It exists in the unbalanced relationship between the prices of farm and other primary products on the one hand, and the prices of manufactured goods, transportation service and various other products and services on the other hand."

The Department of Agriculture estimates the market value to the farmers of the 1921 crops to be \$3,000,000,000 below the 1919 crop value, and \$3,400,000,000 below the value of the 1920 crop. The bank authorities point out that as other products and services have not declined in like degree the farmers must be much less prosperous and all industries are suffering in consequence.

"It is useless," the City Bank says, "to expect a return to normal conditions while this disparity of compensation between great bodies of producers exists. It is unfair, and it establishes an effective blockade against a revival of business. It is time that the business community took cognizance of the situation and set itself to the task of correcting it."

Business in 1922

Economic Distress of Farmers Worst Factor Seen in New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—During 1922 prices should be watched, overhead mastered, and efficiency increased, basic resources rebuilt, and the fact remembered that the fundamental condition of the United States is sound to the core, according to J. H. Tregoe, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men. In a letter to the members of the association, Mr. Tregoe summarizes what leading bankers, manufacturers and wholesalers think of economic, industrial and business conditions.

The most serious factor, they say, is the economic distress of farmers, who are trying to liquidate old debts but cannot purchase new equipment. Favorable features are: downward wage trend, increased labor efficiency, improved transportation, downward trend of prices of building materials. Easier money and lower costs of materials should accelerate construction, they think, and they note that the international situation is improving and the United States is beginning to

realize both the need of aiding central Europe and the impossibility of divorce from conditions abroad.

Need for enlightened thought and speech, less of war and more of peace, is urged by Mr. Tregoe. With ambitions curbed, and self-control, armaments would be unnecessary and nations and people could go forward with work in confidence and happiness, he says.

The conference should be hailed with delight by all peoples, he says, and the people of America should be particularly proud of the direct and frank diplomacy which made clear the absence of ambitions on its part, showing that the United States desired nothing beyond the return of all people to peaceful and constructive pursuits.

The understanding that small armaments do not guarantee peace, nor large armaments prevent war, must be emphasized, Mr. Tregoe adds. While suspicion and inordinate ambition will cause troubles and will eventually lead to war, this attitude should be controlled and led in the direction of peaceful pursuits.

Farmers' Prospects Better

Secretary Davis Promises Government Aid on Marketing Problems

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The farmer can enter the new year in a spirit of hopefulness and good cheer," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace stated in a New Year's message to farmers.

"I see nothing which indicates boom times for the farmers in the near future," he continued, "but there does seem to be promise of better times both for the farmer and for those whose business is largely dependent upon him."

While unwilling to make "any hard and fast prophecy," the Secretary said that there are signs which indicate "that the coming year should be a better one for the farmer and for those who deal with him than was 1921."

Among the hopeful signs enumerated by the Secretary were the improvement in credit conditions through regular channels and by special agencies created to meet the farmers' needs; a lowering of interest rates; reductions already made in freight rates on farm products; reduction in the cost in 1922 of producing farm crops; and a probable increase in the price of grain following what seems likely to be a decrease in acreage planted to such crops.

"Farmers are coming to see more clearly that the task of putting farming on a sound business basis is really up to them and that through organization they can reduce marketing costs." The statement continued: "In this they will have increasing help from the Department of Agriculture and the various state agricultural colleges which show see better than before that they must give the farmer the same sort of help in the marketing of his crops that they have been giving him in the production."

Prices Big Factor

IRON MOUNTAIN, Michigan.—Industrial conditions during the new year will be determined largely by the trend of retail prices, Henry Ford declared here, in a statement on the outlook for 1922.

Price adjustments in many lines were made last year and were almost wholly responsible for the improvements recorded, the manufacturer said. There are still many lines, he added, in which this movement had not become apparent.

"Existing costs," he said, "are the chief factors in present market conditions. When prices are reduced business will boom."

CALIFORNIA PLANS JUNIOR COLLEGES TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—Will C. Wood, superintendent of public instruction and director of education for the State of California, at a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club here, outlined the new policy of this State in the matter of educational institutions above the grade of the high school.

Because of overcrowded conditions at the State University, it had been determined, he said, to offer the first two years of university work at 12 or 15 junior colleges scattered over the State and leave to the University of California the last years of college work and the professional courses. One of these institutions, Mr. Wood pointed out, is already in Santa Barbara, and steps are being taken to affiliate, as well as the other junior colleges of the State, with the University of California, whereby credit would be given at the university for the work done at the junior colleges.

NATIONAL PARK URGED AT FT. McHENRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Urging the establishment of a national park at Ft. McHenry, a committee of prominent Baltimore citizens issued a brochure which recites the historic events connected with this famous spot. The title of this brochure is "A Call to the People of America to Preserve to Posterity the Birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner, Ft. McHenry, Which Spangled Banner, Ft. McHenry, Which in 1814 Stood Firm Against the Invader and Delivered the Republic from Disaster."

The sentiment of patriotic organizations in Maryland has been strongly in favor of having the ancient fort, which was used as an emergency hospital during and after the recent war, made the center for a national park to be maintained at national expense. It is estimated that the cost of restoring the property would be approximately \$55,000, and the annual cost of maintenance \$7000.

CONGRESS OUTLINES SESSION PROGRAM

Important Measures Awaiting Action—Members Shaping Policies With Regard to Effect on Coming National Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When Congress reassembles today, after a recess just long enough for Administration leaders to sound out the sentiment of the country on domestic and foreign issues, legislation will be framed with a political eye looking to the congressional elections next November.

President Harding is to appear before Congress about the middle of the month, to make known his recommendations with regard to ship subsidy and the merchant marine in general, which is looming up as one of the most important domestic questions before the legislators.

With the budget naturally the first order of business before the House of Representatives, such questions as the tariff, the foreign debt and the proposed soldiers' bonus, which Congress would like to evade if political reasons can be devised, are among the chief matters for early consideration.

Program Outlined

It is the hope of Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to wipe the slate clean of all appropriation measures by April 1, and he promises that the program shall run on schedule time. This would permit final passage of the bills before the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1.

Congress will adjourn today out of respect for Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whose loss, it is said, will not interfere with the progress of work on the tariff bill. As it is, the tariff bill, involving a dispute between the committee and the Treasury Department on the American valuations plan, will hardly be reported to the Senate before the end of February.

Meanwhile the Senate has the foreign debt refunding bill, which the Administration wants postponed until after the arms conference, and possibly until the proposed economic conference indicates its position with reference to the foreign debt.

Unfinished business in the House is the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which will be laid aside when the Treasury Department appropriation bill is presented tomorrow. It is probable that the anti-lynching bill will be sent back to committee for complete revision. A bonus for former service men, with a new taxing plan attached to it, is receiving the attention of Administration leaders in both houses, and hearings are to be arranged before the House Ways and Means Committee shortly.

Proposed Bonus Tax

In connection with the bonus, the manner in which the revenue is to be raised is the chief bone of contention. Opposition faces the proposed sales tax as one method, while even more pronounced is the opposition to the recent proposal to levy a tax on beer and light wines.

The most disturbing issue to the Senate is the forthcoming vote to unseat Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, which is to come up on the fourth legislative day after Congress reassembles. Vindication of Mr. Newberry, it is recognized by Administration leaders, will be a severe blow at Republicans' chances in the coming elections. The outcome is close, but opponents of the Michigan Senator are claiming enough votes to unseat him.

Efforts will be made in the Senate to sidetrack, for the time being, the bill for reorganizing the Federal Reserve Board, to which there is pending an amendment providing for the appointment of a practical farmer as a member of the board. It has the support, of course, of the so-called agricultural bloc. The Panama Canal tolls bill is another measure which is being sidetracked indefinitely in the House.

Legislation will suspend in the Senate when President Harding lays before it the four-power Pacific treaty, and later other treaties resulting from the arms conference. The fight on the Pacific treaty, to which clarifying reservations undoubtedly will be adopted, will be waged with an intensity that will make it necessary for the Administration to use all its influence to force its ratification.

It is impossible to state at this time when Congress will conclude its legislative labors. It will remain in session probably through the summer, or until members feel compelled to go back home to repair their political fences.

DAY IS DEDICATED TO CIVIC HERITAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Dedication of Grand Army Flag Day to appreciation and carrying forward of the civic heritage left by past generations is urged by Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, in designating February 13 as flag day. The commissioner exhorts the boys and girls of the State to keep the day "with the same spirit of high purpose and devotion as has ever animated those who have cherished their country's honor and responded to her call in war or peace."

"Grand Army Flag Day," Mr. Ranger says, "looks toward the future, but our hopes for our country's future are brightened by the glories of her past. You are often told of the unsurpassed prosperity of this country and of the high place America holds among the nations of the world. We need to re-

member that we owe all this to the wisdom and loyalty and heroism of patriots of the past. We need to learn and cherish the civic principles with which the republic was founded and whose fruition is the American Government and civilization of our time. Let us not forget in our schools that 'no political principle has so influenced the world as the Declaration of Independence' and that 'the greatest heritage that has fallen to any single people in history is our federal Constitution.' On these rest our liberties and past prosperity, and without them American free government would perish.

"Today our country calls to the school, whose flag is the Stars and Stripes, to cherish our civic heritage and perpetuate American ideals. The schools are making the twentieth century in the lives of children and youth. It is their mission to raise mankind to a higher level. May each citizen of the school learn reverence for law, give full measure of devotion to his country's good and have a vision of greater civic wealth."

CLAUSE IN FORDNEY BILL PROTESTED

Librarians Oppose Proviso Which Gives Publishers Monopoly of All Foreign-Made Books Not Produced by Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Publishers should not be allowed to get a monopoly of the importation of foreign books by a clause proposed in the Fordney tariff bill, declared Dr. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, before the college and university group of the American Library Association here on Saturday.

"For a full century," said Dr. Raney, "the United States not only failed to accord protection to foreign authors, but virtually wrote into our statutes an advertisement of piracy at their expense. Except Russia, we are the only nation of first rank outside the International Copyright Union."

"A joker in the law of 1891, inserted at the demand of typographical and allied unions, granted the right of protection only on conditions that the work should be printed from type set or plates made in the United States. This provision was retained in the 1909 revision."

"Less than 1 per cent of British books secure protection here under this manufacturing clause. Now the typographers have let it be known that they waive the demand for the continuance of this clause, but insist in return upon greater tariff protection. Hence the provisions in the pending Fordney measure which place all foreign books upon the dutiable list, and at 20 per cent instead of 15."

"Repeal of this manufacturing clause is the main requirement to enable the United States to take its place in the International Copyright Union."

The publishers have surprised the authors, the public and the unions by giving their adhesion only on condition that there be written into the repeal the proviso making it unlawful for anyone, whether individual or institution, to import, whether for use or sale, any copy of a book copyrighted both here and abroad, except by consent of the American copyright holder.

"The effect of this would be that American publishers could secure the monopoly of all foreign publications of which they exclusively bought a stock, and then sell at their own terms without reference to the price at which such books could be had abroad."

"Under the current practice of the world a distinction is drawn between importing for use and for sale. A library or other educational organization can import for use at least a single copy of any authorized foreign book and this courtesy is quite generally accorded to the individual as well."

"Librarians protest the proviso because it is contrary to our own history and the practice of other countries and puts us at the mercy of American publishers who set themselves up as monopolistic jobbers in control of the world's books, not produced by them, to be sold at prices substantially in advance of those charged abroad."

EXHIBITION OF NEW ENGLAND FOOTWEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Emphasizing the position of New England as a center for the production of boots and shoes, and bringing together in an impersonal group samples of the output of the factories of this northeastern section, an exhibit has been set up in the South Terminal under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and through the courtesy of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In an effort to impress the visitor and to leave no doubt of the past and present importance of New England in this field, footwear for men and women, in conservative and fancy styles, in rubber, canvas and leather, in all colors of uppers, are on exhibition.

WIDE COOPERATION FOR PORTS NEEDED

Chamber of Commerce Maritime Expert Describes Problems of New England Terminals—Rail Rates Discriminatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Cooperation between manufacturers, exporters, importers, railroad heads, shipping companies, and the representatives of New England in Washington, in building up coordinated commercial activity and in working for relief from the effect of railroad rate differentials, comprise the fundamental accomplishments necessary before the northeastern section of the United States can regain its proper maritime position, declared Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Competitive parity with other ports is all that New England seeks, Mr. Davis asserted.

In place of the past practice of working for the improvement of business through the Port of Boston alone, the association chief explained, the Boston chamber now aims to bring together the interests of the New England coast ports. Cohesive legislative and commercial activity is found essential to balance local action by other geographically organized port groups. The first instance of this cooperation is found in contributions to retain counsel for the prosecution of the New England case against the railroad rate differential before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad Problem

"The New England port problem is interwoven with the railroad problem of the section," Dr. Davis asserted. "Furthermore, the entire situation must be considered in its relation to the country as a whole. The properly balanced flow of exports and imports through the ports of the United States affects the entire nation—the consumer as well as the business man—and determines the general prosperity. Discriminatory and unfair rates overturn this balance. They threaten the economic stability of a part of the nation, which, in turn, reacts on the whole country."

"Wilbur LaRoe, of the law firm of Clark and LaRoe, retained to carry the case against the differential rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission, points out that New England has had a serious disadvantage for many years in the import and export freight rates on consignments originating in a large territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. No other ports on the Atlantic seaboard have such high rates. Before the government entered the shipping business, steamship companies adjusted this by making up the difference, in large measure, through a lower water rate. This was made possible by reason of a day's advantage in time to Liverpool. No such allowance has been made by the Shipping Board."

Competitive Position

"Montreal on the north has lower freight rates than the New England terminal. New York is on a parity. Baltimore and Philadelphia have the advantage of lower rates. The natural result is that New England is not patronized for its maritime terminals. As Mr. LaRoe puts it with regard to Boston: 'The nearest port to the United Kingdom, a port on almost a direct line from many western points like Chicago to points in Europe, finds itself relegated to a position of mediocrity through an artificial, arbitrary and discriminatory rate adjustment.'"

Asked whether he considers terminal facilities in Boston and other New England ports adequate in the event of a volume of commerce under restoration of competitive equality, Mr. Davis replied in the emphatic affirmative. He pointed out that Portland, Maine, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, are expending large sums for pier and terminal development. Other ports have adequate facilities, he said. Boston, he asserted, has an equipment equal to that of any major port in the United States. Some increase in warehousing and some change in switching arrangement may be necessary, but they will be eminently justifiable steps if their competitive rights are restored the New England ports.

Business Increasing

Mr. Davis said, however, that although the export trade of the United States has fallen off sharply, the business through New England maritime terminals appears to be on the increase. At the moment there are more ships in Boston harbor than at any time during the last eight years. The first boat of a monthly service between Boston and Brazil has arrived with its cargo of coffee, the service having been arranged after cooperation between the Maritime Association, coffee importers and the steamship company. Similar arrangement is hoped for with regard to cocoa shipments.

Turning to the cooperation which is essential to put New England back in its rightful place in the maritime world, Mr. Davis agreed that the time

has come to stop talking about the "clipper ships" that once cleared from New England for foreign shores, and get together to see that the old pre-eminence is regained. In this, he said, New England bankers are needed to organize under the Edge law in New England instead of in New York. The manufacturers can take advantage of the Webb law to organize properly for foreign trade. Export and import houses can play an important part in making Boston a greater port. First, Mr. Davis concluded, with shipments originating in New England leaving by New England ports; second, with more business secured through soliciting in the middle west, and later, in foreign countries, and third, with intelligent, willing and enthusiastic cooperation of all interests involved, a prosperity and activity can be achieved which will extend far beyond the mere boundaries of the New England states.

POSTMASTERS TO ATTEND SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Under orders issued by Postmaster-General Hays, newly appointed postmasters will be required to attend school, where they will be taught, among other things, how to meet the public, their places in the community, how to get publicity to educate the public in the use of the mails, how to handle complaints, guard the mails and maintain proper relationship with the department.

General accounting post offices will be designated in each state as schools for the instruction of postmasters of the second and third class, under the direction of First Assistant Postmaster-General Work, as superintendent of schools.

Newly appointed postmasters will be advised by letter, "that his city's well-being is a very great extent depends upon his willingness and capacity to give it better postal service." After the intensive course aimed to impress upon the new official that "he is local manager of the biggest business institution in the world," he will be required to write the department giving a review of what he had learned, so that it may be determined whether he is qualified to serve behind a placard reading:

MUMMERS' PAGEANT IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—King Monus held sway in Philadelphia yesterday. At the head of one of the largest and most gorgeous Mummers' pageants in the history of the city's unique New Year's spectacle, he marched between lines of cheering humanity, banked on both sides of Broad Street from Porter Street to Girard Avenue. For several hours during the parade Broad Street was transformed into a fairway of fantasy, mimicry and music.

More than 11,000 persons, representing scores of New Year's clubs, took part in the pageant and incidentally competed for \$12,000 in prizes offered by the city and other thousands by business houses. There were fancy dressed clubs, the costumes of some of whose captains were reported to have cost many times as much as the amount of any prize they might win; comic clubs, whose antics furnished the spectators with much amusement; string bands of great variety, and scores of floats depicting events of historic as well as present interest.

"Havana Special"

Direct Through Train to Havana

Leaves Penna. Terminal, New York, 9:15 A. M. Daily

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

5 Through Trains Daily

Address J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. Art. 218 Washington St., 9, Boston, Mass.

PORTO RICO

ALL-EXPENSE CRUISE / 16 DAYS—\$180 AND UP

Big, comfortable steamers especially equipped for service in the tropics. Steamer is your hotel for the entire voyage to and around the "Island of Enchantment" and return to New York.

Write for sailings and descriptive literature.

PORTO RICO LINE

25 Broadway, New York, or local agent.



BETWEEN San Francisco AND Sacramento 6:30 P.M. Abolish Steamers "FORT SUTTER" "CAPITAL CITY" EXCELLENT TRAVELING WITH BATHING BEAUTY THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

CHILE AND PERU TO ARBITRATE TROUBLE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Renewed demands that the Peruvian-Chilean controversy over the provinces of Tacna and Arica be submitted to arbitration were contained in a note received here Sunday from Lima. The Peruvian Government asserted that an arbitrator should be appointed to decide whether the Treaty of Ancon, by which Chile took jurisdiction over the two provinces, had been violated, and how violations alleged in the Peruvian note of December 23 might be repaired.

Peru's communication on December 23 accused Chile of having caused the expulsion of Peruvians from Tacna, Arica and Tarapaca; occupation of part of the Province of Tarata, in Peru; incorporation in Chilean territory of the borax producing district of Chichaya, and the retention of part of the guano revenue from the Lobos Islands.

HAWAII AMERICANS LACK SCHOOLROOMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Necessity for using Japanese language school buildings for the holding of American public school classes, because of the lack of sufficient territory-owned buildings, has been taken up and will be investigated by Gov. Wallace R. Farrington.

The Governor has requested the department of public instruction to furnish him with all available data regarding the use of language school buildings, and while not announcing what use he may make of the data, declares that this practice is "a most unfortunate condition."

It is estimated by the department of public instruction that 75 American public school classes are now being held in Japanese language school buildings.

STATE GRAIN ELEVATOR PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—A bill for the erection by the State of a \$2,000,000 grain elevator has been outlined by State Senator John S. McDaniel, and will be presented to the General Assembly. The purpose of the elevator is said to be the handling of grain shipments of Maryland farmers. The bill proposes that the elevator be erected and maintained at the expense of the State.

CINCINNATI MAYOR SWORN IN

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—George P. Carrel, for four years city auditor, was yesterday sworn in as Mayor. The oath was administered by his predecessor, John Galvin.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Established 1859
JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

A Wonderful Gift Shop
NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES
An invitation to you to visit an unusual display of ornaments from \$50 to \$50.00 each

Lycett
N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 Park Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

For Men, Women and Children
and in no instance is the price of Wyman shoes higher than that which you pay for just average shoes.
WYMAN
The House of Good Shoes
18 Lexington Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR RENT
HOTELS BRAEMORE AND KENMORE,
Single apartment in Kenmore, and two, three, and five roomed apartments in the Braemore. Every modern convenience. Choicest location. Charming view and sunshine. Apply
MANAGERS OF HOTELS
466 and 496 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

UPHOLDING LAW IS THE CHALLENGE

Anti-Saloon League Leader
Points Out Duty of Patriotic
Citizens—Says They Should
Back Officials Doing Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—“Doubtless the Republican Party, which dominates legislative action, will wish publicly to disclaim any sympathy with premeditated violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted for its enforcement,” said Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon a recent dinner of Republican leaders during which intoxicating liquor, served in an upper room to some of the guests, was seized by a prohibition enforcement officer.

“The challenge to patriotic citizens today is to uphold law and order and these public officers who are trying to enforce the law,” said Mr. Davis, in commenting upon the disposition of certain elements to criticize the official who made the raid. “The citizen who will accept the blessings of government which alone are secured through the enforcement of law and then malign public officials and private citizens who uphold the Constitution and advocate the honest and impartial enforcement of law, is a slacker in civil life, the same as a man who would run from duty in time of war.”

“The selective draft recently applied in connection with the world war was a pronounced success, but there can be no such thing as selective observance and enforcement of law. No citizen can consistently demand the protection conferred by law upon his property rights and at the same time seek to evade the law which is obnoxious to him.”

“If the wine-loving aristocrat claims the right to violate the constitutionally enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors how can he deny to another the right to violate the law enacted for the protection of private property?”

“The time has come when men occupying positions of prominence in social and political life should recognize their civic obligations and refuse to place in compromising positions. One hears frequently of banquets, which are accompanied by disgraceful upper room festivities which result in gross information on the part of men who claim to be good citizens. Apparently the responsible host forgets the essentials of good breeding and good hospitality, and subjects many of his guests to extreme embarrassment. No law-abiding, self-respecting citizen enjoys such occasions, and the publicity which sometimes results is a source of humiliation and shame to all concerned.”

“A prominent state official who recently was the innocent victim of misapplied hospitality told me,” said Mr. Davis, “that he should feel compelled in the future to decline all invitations to such banquets unless he could be positively assured that no liquor would be served either in the banquet hall or in any conveniently located upper room.”

MANITOBA IN NEED OF GREATER REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The problem of collecting taxes under laws which already are on the statute books of Manitoba and of levying additional taxes to increase the provincial revenue without arousing too great a measure of hostility faces the provincial government. At the last session of the Legislature, the government secured the passage of an amendment to the Corporations Taxation Act by which certain lines of business, although untaxed, were obliged to pay a tax of 3 per cent on their net profits for the year. The amendment was drawn up after the business interests concerned had been consulted and their agreement to the proposed law had been obtained. The government expected to obtain an addition to its revenue of about \$600,000, but when the time for making returns under the amendment expired recently, it had received but slightly more than \$300,000, and the prospects for obtaining the balance of the amount expected were not very bright. In view of the consideration the government had given the business interests in consulting with them on the proposed law, before it became law, and also because it had incurred liabilities to the extent of the amount expected to be obtained from the tax, the government feels somewhat bitter toward the business men who are refusing to pay it. The provincial treasurer has stated that the matter will be fought out in the courts, and apparently with this purpose in view.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The problem of collecting taxes under laws which already are on the statute books of Manitoba and of levying additional taxes to increase the provincial revenue without arousing too great a measure of hostility faces the provincial government. At the last session of the Legislature, the government secured the passage of an amendment to the Corporations Taxation Act by which certain lines of business, although untaxed, were obliged to pay a tax of 3 per cent on their net profits for the year. The amendment was drawn up after the business interests concerned had been consulted and their agreement to the proposed law had been obtained. The government expected to obtain an addition to its revenue of about \$600,000, but when the time for making returns under the amendment expired recently, it had received but slightly more than \$300,000, and the prospects for obtaining the balance of the amount expected were not very bright. In view of the consideration the government had given the business interests in consulting with them on the proposed law, before it became law, and also because it had incurred liabilities to the extent of the amount expected to be obtained from the tax, the government feels somewhat bitter toward the business men who are refusing to pay it. The provincial treasurer has stated that the matter will be fought out in the courts, and apparently with this purpose in view.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The problem of collecting taxes under laws which already are on the statute books of Manitoba and of levying additional taxes to increase the provincial revenue without arousing too great a measure of hostility faces the provincial government. At the last session of the Legislature, the government secured the passage of an amendment to the Corporations Taxation Act by which certain lines of business, although untaxed, were obliged to pay a tax of 3 per cent on their net profits for the year. The amendment was drawn up after the business interests concerned had been consulted and their agreement to the proposed law had been obtained. The government expected to obtain an addition to its revenue of about \$600,000, but when the time for making returns under the amendment expired recently, it had received but slightly more than \$300,000, and the prospects for obtaining the balance of the amount expected were not very bright. In view of the consideration the government had given the business interests in consulting with them on the proposed law, before it became law, and also because it had incurred liabilities to the extent of the amount expected to be obtained from the tax, the government feels somewhat bitter toward the business men who are refusing to pay it. The provincial treasurer has stated that the matter will be fought out in the courts, and apparently with this purpose in view.

a solicitor has been appointed as legal advisor to the tax department.

As a partial solution of the problem of obtaining additional revenue, the government proposes to extend the Amusements Taxation Act to embrace circuses, educational and patriotic entertainments, which at present are exempt from tax liability.

The City Council of Winnipeg has announced its intention of resubmitting a bill for an income tax supplementary to be levied by the Dominion Government. The bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session but was thrown out after a hard fight. It proposes that the provincial government levy an income tax upon the residents of Manitoba, the money to be turned over to the various municipalities for local expenditures.

SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL “DICTATORIAL”

Maryland Women's League
Terms Measure “Vicious Type
of Federal Aid”—Would Re-
sent Compulsory Jury Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—The first step of a campaign opposed to certain phases of the legislative program outlined by more radical women's organizations is a letter of protest which has been sent to each member of the General Assembly of Maryland, by the Woman's Constitutional League of Maryland.

The letter, which is as follows, is signed by the president, Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway.

“Our organization has been formed to maintain the rights that were given us by our fathers and to emphasize the fact that this nation can be an ‘indestructible union’ only so long as it is made up of ‘indestructible states’; therefore, we feel that we must unite in order to protect ourselves against the powerful lobbies in Washington that exert pressure on Congress and cause them to disregard the will of the people. In our United States Constitution the general welfare clause has a limited meaning, and unless certain limitations are respected our whole system of government will break down and the chaos of Russia be substituted for it.”

“We wish to call your attention to the Sheppard-Towner bill, which in the initial step that forces on the states the vicious type of federal aid whereby the federal government dictates how Maryland shall spend its own money, even looting our treasury for the benefit of so-called poorer states. This is done under the welfare clause and has no connection with those matters that have an inter-state significance. Dr. Caleb Layton of Delaware, in the House of Representatives, offered an amendment to the bill as follows:

“That no part of the federal appropriation hereby provided shall be used or available until the legislatures of 25 states shall, by act or resolution, signify their desire for the institution and continuance of the proposed service and shall have appropriated from state funds their respective quotas as herein indicated.”

“The fact that this was not passed shows how regardless many representatives are of the basic rights of local self-government. We ask your aid in contesting the constitutionality of this bill, for we know you are desirous of protecting the interests of Maryland.”

“We also wish to state that we are opposed to all so-called ‘woman’s legislation.’ The interests of men and women are identical and we warn you against listening to a small group of women who claim that they speak for the women of this State and are demanding that women be forced into jury duty. The condition existing in California whereby women were compelled to serve at the Arbuckle trial is a state of things that would be bitterly resented by the women of Maryland.”

“We urge you to protect us from autocratic minorities that are attempting to dictate to us and wish to put unwelcome laws on our statute books. We have every confidence that you and the other men of Maryland will save us from this unwarranted interference.”

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, associate professor of history at the Johns Hopkins University, was elected president of the Archaeological Institute of America at the annual meeting of that body in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

IN CORAL GARDEN WONDERLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the remote past, centuries before civilization knew of the existence of the Hawaiian archipelago, mighty volcanoes, on those islands sent forth molten lava to flow its course seaward and there to solidify in great shelves extending in some places almost entirely around an island. Upon these lava shelves the minute coral organisms began their slow construction, and as the years rolled by and the volcanoes lost their fire, great masses



The palm-fringed shores of Hawaii

of coral grew and became a barrier reef about the island.

Upon the island of Oahu, where the city of Honolulu is situated, this combined action of lava and coral is most apparent, particularly within the great crescent-shaped bay upon the shores of which is Waikiki beach, and in Kaneohe bay on exactly the opposite side of the island from Honolulu. In these two bays—for that body of water within the curve, which starts at Diamond Head on the east and ends at Barber's Point on the west, is in reality a bay, though not generally so considered—the barrier reef has been built up to a considerable height, portions of it being visible at low tide, and is very extensive.

Waikiki is famous for its swimming and surf-riding, but few there are who know the place who have not spent pleasant hours in an outrigger canoe cruising about over those interesting coral formations. The outrigger canoe has no glass bottom, but this deficiency is made up by taking along what the Hawaiians term a “water glass,” which is nothing more nor less than the glass-bottom section of a boat, detached. To put it more clearly, the water glass is a box about a foot square with a water-tight glass bottom. By holding this box in the water, glass downward, the myriad ripples and wrinkles which disturb the surface of the water and make it impossible to get a clear view of the bottom, are ironed out, and the result is like looking through a thick but very clear glass.

Paddling out through the shallow inshore waters, through a gap in the white ranks of breakers, a place is reached half a mile or more offshore where there are no combers, only long, gentle swells upon which the canoe rides with an easy rocking motion. Here the water glass is “unlimbered” and put over the side, and a long distance exploration of the bottom begins.

The explorer may at first find himself over deep water, so deep that the bottom is dark and indistinct, or perhaps entirely obscure. In such an event a short paddle shoreward will usually bring the canoe over a submarine precipice, presumably the outer edge of the lava shelf upon which the reef is built. Here the really interesting exploration begins. In the face of the cliff—for such it is, in fact—are caverns, their velvety black depths perhaps sheltering monsters of the deep.

Moving on shoreward over the submarine cliff, a new formation is seen through the glass. This is for the

most part light in color, consisting principally of clumps and more extensive masses of white coral. At places this coral is so overgrown with seaweed that the entire submarine landscape is a dark green, slowly waving mass, like the top of a forest seen from high in the air, or a meadow of very dark green grass blowing gently in the wind. Aside from the green, or an occasional dark red occurring also in the seaweed, there is little color over the Waikiki reef, and where the water is deeper, say 20 feet and more, the seaweed is not so much in evidence, the bottom there being either of white sand or equally white coral.

Exploration through a glass is interesting, but as everybody going out

in a canoe goes clad in a bathing suit, there is a great temptation to jump overboard and do a little exploring of a more thorough nature. At depths of about 10 feet it is a comparatively simple matter for one accustomed to the water to dive down and get hold of some of the coral. Occasionally pieces can be found which are brittle and which break off easily, or can be pulled loose with a stout cord tied on and brought to the surface by the diver. Of such bits are the great coral “trees” which used to adorn the front parlor of every really fashionable home—or so my youthful observations would lead me to believe—and which perhaps went out of style partly because they are no longer obtainable in any quantity.

Not all of the scenery over the Waikiki reef is beneath the surface of the water, either. As a diversion, when peering through the water glass has become a bit irksome, the mariner may gaze shoreward and there feast his eyes upon the romantic south sea island of his dreams. Eliminate the great white hotel and the few houses between it and Diamond Head, which are not hidden by trees, and you can picture yourself dropped into the middle of one of Stevenson's novels, several of which were written at a spot almost within sight. There are the long lines of gleaming surf breaking over coral reefs and rolling up on palm-fringed shores. There above the nodding plumes of the graceful coconut palms rise great cloud-capped mountains, their steep slopes many-shaded green, delightfully cool and inviting. At such a moment it would hardly surprise one to see a ship's boat putting off from shore manned by the wildest pirate crew ever portrayed in work of fiction, or to see a great privateersman, the Jolly Roger flying over its billowing canvas, putting in around Diamond Head.

Kaneohe Bay, where the principal coral gardens, so-called, are found, differs from Waikiki principally in that it presents a more extensive and easily seen submarine landscape, and

that it is both land-locked and reef-protected so that waves and general rough water are not to be contended with as they are at Waikiki. From the inner bay a journey of perhaps a mile toward the bay entrance takes one to the coral gardens. At Kaneohe are regular gasoline-propelled glass-bottomed boats in which one can go without donning a bathing suit, and where the “water glass” as extra equipment is not needed.

The submarine gardens of Kaneohe are much more colorful than those found at other places about the island. Here the coral has in many places a distinctly reddish tinge; the seaweed anchored to its coral base and swaying gently in the water currents, may

number of lynchings during 1921 to have been 63, a decrease of two from the 1920 figure. Two were women and six of the men were white, they say. Georgia and Mississippi lead with 13 each, Texas and Arkansas had six, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina five each and North Carolina four.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION TO EXPAND

Former Ambassador Asks That
All Elements of Population
Join the Movement Promoting
Good Will Between Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All elements of the population of the United States are urged to take part in a program of country-wide expansion for the English-Speaking Union, initiated yesterday by a statement from John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and president of the union in this country.

Mr. Davis said that the first day of 1922 was happily appropriate for ushering in a vigorous extension of the union's activities, for the closing months of 1921 have witnessed the beginning of a splendid demonstration of good will and cooperation between nations which it remains for the new year to further, and to the success of which the English-Speaking Union will do everything in its power to contribute.

“This society was incorporated in the United States only a little over a year ago, with the purpose of helping to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-Speaking peoples of the world. The interested and enthusiastic response to its announced objective has left no doubt of the spontaneous demand for such an organization in this country and its great opportunity for service to America and the world.”

“Thus far the organization has been limited to the national headquarters, some half dozen really active branches, and a considerable membership scattered over the country but not organized locally. A program recently approved by the National Board of Directors includes the formation of vigorous state or regional branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the organization by these branches of local chapters in all leading cities and in rural districts as well. The chapter members will elect their own committees, these committees will elect the boards of governors of the branches, the boards of governors will elect a national council, and that body, meeting annually, will elect a board of directors to carry out the general program of the organization as a whole. Thus the society will be thoroughly democratic from bottom to top, and the membership fee will be kept low enough to admit any one who is in sympathy with the objects sought and is desirous of helping in their fulfillment.

“We hope that all elements of the population of the United States will join hands in this movement of friendship. Though our population contains the blood of many races, the English language is our common tongue and unites our many racial elements in one nation. Speaking the English language, we share the same literature, and inevitably come to hold somewhat the same ideas and ideals as do the other English-speaking peoples. The English-Speaking Union takes for granted that the growth of friendship between the English-speaking peoples in no way implies or produces unfriendly relations between these peoples and those of other lands and tongues; but that, on the contrary, the growth of such friendship makes for reciprocal good will and lasting peace.”

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JAN. 3

The January White Sales

A Notable New Year Event, offering at Especially Attractive Prices, Notable Groups of fine Muslin and Silk Underwear, Blouses, Corsets, Sheets, Cases and Nainsooks.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Women's
Smart
Apparel
for the
Winter
Resorts

Wool Brothers
1200-22-24-26 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

“The House of Courtesy”
Berkson Bros
Women's Apparel
1100-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN'T FORGET
ABC 1123
FIREPROOF
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fidelity National
Bank and Trust
Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Every financial service and a friendly personal.

THE GAVERN
Luncheon 11 to 3
Dinner 5 to 8
311 E. Twelfth - Kansas City

SAMUEL MURRAY
Say it with Flowers
317 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

FINANCES IS FARM PROBLEM

Maine Bank Commissioner Urges
Application of Greater Practi-
cal Cooperation for Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine—Greater practical cooperation on the problem of financing the legitimate requirements of the Maine farmer is urged by Fred R. Lawrence, state bank commissioner, who says that it is far from a satisfactory solution.

“Aroostook County naturally affords the most conspicuous field for such efforts,” he says, “on account of its extensive area and high average value of its farms per acre and the fluctuations in the yield and price of its principal product. To maintain the potato-growing industry in its present volume of activity requires a vast amount of working capital, which the farmer himself can furnish only in a limited degree.”

“The typical Aroostook farmer owns extensive and valuable acres, but requires heavy advances to carry his operations through the season. If the yield is disappointing or the price low, these advances are not automatically liquidated, and he must be ‘carried’ to another year.”

“There is no reasonable doubt that this typical farmer is entitled to the credit he seeks. The fertility of his soil is unquestioned, and he owns or has a substantial equity in his real estate. It would be difficult to imagine a series of catastrophes sufficient to destroy the value inherent in this splendid farming land.”

“The land being the real basis of his credit, however, should be pledged to secure the credit, and the necessary funds should be advanced to the last possible degree from sources of long-time investment. The commercial banks should not bear the burden. In the nature of things only a limited proportion of their assets should be tied up in long-time investments, however secure.”

“The agricultural borrower should understand that his principal supply of borrowed capital should come from long-time sources and that the banks should be relied upon only for such short-time accommodations as are practically certain to be liquidated each season. Any other policy involves either unnecessary curtailment of operations or such extensive rediscounting and borrowing by commercial banks as to make them in effect branches of other institutions, instead of functioning ‘normally and independently.’”

THE JONES STORE CO
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Specials from Our
Grocery
Department

Old Monk Olive Oil
Quart can \$1.49
Tea Garden Pickled Peaches
28-oz. jar for 95¢
California Large Ripe Olives
Quart can 79¢
Richelieu Pineapple
No. 2½ can for 49¢
Paul's Assorted Jams
16-oz. jar 65¢
F. F. O. G. Peanut Butter
28-oz. jar 49¢
Lee's Chili Sauce
16-oz. jar for 35¢
Pickwick Yellow Free Cling
Peaches, halves, No. 2½
can 39¢
Old Bar Brand Red Salmon
No. 1 tall can for 35¢
WE DELIVER TO ALL
PARTS OF THE CITY.
Jones—Walnut St., First Floor.

The
New Frocks
Arrive!

—Delightfully Suggestive
of Springtime—

To the woman who is weary of winter clothes these new silks and Georgettes are as refreshing as a breath of springtime itself!

HARZFELD'S
PETTICOAT LANE KANSAS CITY

January Linen
Sale

A Sale that enables you to purchase household supplies of Table Linens, Towels, etc., at money-saving prices.
BARK
(Baltimore Ave.,
Floors)
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Brambach
Baby
Grand
\$3.95
110 E. Broadway
Also Strollers and other baby items in place.

The Charm of Pretty Lingerie
Of Silk or Cotton—is Appealing

A superlative collection of dainty Undermuslins from America's foremost makers at January Prices that should make buying enjoyable. Pleasingly styled, prettily trimmed, and faultlessly made Nightgowns, Envelope Chemises, Corset Covers, Straight Chemises and Philippine Hand Embroidered Underwear.

THIRD FLOOR
Emery Bird Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY.

OPERATIONS SLOW UP IN MELILLA AREA

Spanish Advance Seems to Be
Lagging and Campaign Against
Rebels Reaches a Curious
Stage of Intermittency

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

MELILLA, Morocco.—The military operations against the rebels in this quarter have reached a curious stage of intermittency, and although it is strenuously denied that political events and discussions in Madrid have anything to do with the circumstances, the suspicion increases. There are, however, other and more or less dominating factors that may explain the fact that with the rebels still organized in large numbers, although less and less willing to continue the combat and more and more anxious to withdraw from the control of Abd el Krim, the Spanish advance now seems to lag somewhat. For one thing there is now no such definite objective as there has been in recent times, when each new forward movement was begun. Nador, Zeluán, Curru, Monte Arruit and a few other landmarks, which will have become familiar by name to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and are important strategic points, have all fallen again into Spanish hands. The chief business ahead seems to be to bring all the rebels to submission in some regular manner, and that is a wide and general affair which cannot be exercised by military means alone.

There are indications that Abd el Krim is expecting another big fight in the neighborhood of Alhucemas. But another considerable factor in the situation is that this is the season of the heavy rains. In a short time they will cease, but while they last the conditions are such that it is better to avoid any operations that are not absolutely essential. Then, of course, after recent severe engagements the Spanish forces are gathering material and energy, and another consideration is that for a brief period General Damazo Berenguer, the High Commissioner, has gone to Madrid to confer with the government.

Positions Fortified

However, the last operations have been highly successful, and they have indicated the enemy as being far less confident than he was not long ago. Three excellent positions along the river Kert were taken and fortified, leaving practically all of the right bank that matters in the hands of the Spanish forces. Timardit and Yamanent were two of the places that fell into Spanish hands at this stage. The attacking forces were then making for Ras Medua, which was regarded as the last stronghold of the Rifians in these parts, and the possession of which would give the Spaniards the whole of the line of the Kert and at the same time make their possession of Mount Gurugu quite secure, this Ras Medua being the last place from which it might be occasioned, any inconvenience. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that the Rifians had determined to resist to the utmost at Ras Medua, but there came the further news that Abd el Krim found his forces much reduced in strength, and that he was having great difficulties with them.

Abd el Krim's Forces

His army now consists of only two sections, one of which is camped at Sidi Mesand, and the other at Beni Sidel. It has been confirmed that he is himself at Beni Sidel, living among the tribesmen there, and that much of his time is spent in exhorting them to fight, a proposition which an increasingly large proportion of them are more and more inclined to resist. They give many reasons why they would rather retire to their homes, and stories of the great achievements being accomplished at the other end of the zone do not seem to influence them. What really matters most, as it appears, is that the booty days are over. The other night Abd el Krim, who for some time has been apprehensive of attacks upon his person, was shot by a Rifman who crept up to the house where the chief was sleeping. The attacker escaped, but the tribe to which he belonged is known, and Abd el Krim has given very strict instructions that he should be sought out and punished. Also at Aydir the chief has been on a mission of exhortation and encouragement, offering to a strong reinforcement to these parts, but the local tribesmen are reported to have regarded him and his words with weariness. The tribesmen of Beni Urriaguel have been a great disappointment to him, for hardly any of them have entered into the combat.

A new inconvenience that Abd el Krim now suffers is the fact that he has to make his expeditions on horseback instead of in one or other of the two automobiles that he had, and which are the only two in the possession of the rebel Moors. How he came by them is not clear, but he obtained the services of a native of Algeria to work them. And they made a considerable difference to his arrangements. Now both have broken down, and mechanics not being one of the strong points of these otherwise marvelously adaptable natives, they remain in that state.

Mining Country Cleared

It is inevitable in the circumstances that all kinds of strange rumors should be in circulation concerning Abd el Krim, one of them being that he has been made a prisoner by other tribes, those of Beni Sidel, who are friendly to Spain, and that he will

accordingly be handed over. Although there are the most circumstantial details of how the Beni Sidel men crept up to the rebel camp in the blackness of the night and made their coup in the most masterly style, the report had better be disregarded. It was about the same time that this story came to Melilla that there was another one to the effect that a mass meeting of the rebels was going to be held at Tensaman, at which it was to be decided whether the eastern Rifians should go on fighting or not, and that Abd el Krim, accompanied by some of the chiefs of Beni Sidel, and Aduir-Namaar, the chief of the Beni Sidel, was going with the intention of exercising his utmost effort in the way of oratorical inducement, very little of any other kind being now available.

It is of some interest to note that in these recent days the country round about the much-discussed mines of the Rif, conducted by a company known as the Compania de Minas del Rif, has been cleared of the rebels after having been under their fire or in their occupation for some time. The company are now busily engaged in repairing their railway. An interesting game was conducted for some time between the company's employees and a party of the rebels at Uixan, the object being the control by the former of two locomotives which at the time these difficulties broke out in Morocco were at the San Juan station, and had had to remain there. The company's men made many attempts to get them away, but every time they went to San Juan and set to work on clearing the locomotives up, the Uixan rebels opened a sharp fire on them and, soon drove them back to their headquarters. But then in due course the Spaniards took Uixan, and so the locomotives were liberated.

Spanish Troops Enthusiastic

The taking of Ras Medua, with which this series of minor operations concluded, was an important and highly interesting affair. The position of Berguel had just been taken, and the troops were just then possessed of a wave of enthusiasm. Whatever stories may be told in foreign parts about the Spanish Army, its enthusiasms, once it gets well started on its business, are such as would match those of any other. The soldiers suffer hardships joyfully, sing their way through them, and do the most difficult work on the gallop. Their combination of endurance and high spirits is remarkable. On this occasion Sanjurjo's column had taken Berguel and the resistance having been less than was expected, attention was turned toward Ras Medua much farther on. The columns of Gen. Federico Berenguer and Nella associated themselves with the movement, and the whole came under the general command of the Marquess Cavalcanti. Thirteen aeroplanes came along and dropped 244 bombs on the enemy, and soon the Foreign Legion, as usual, were scaling the heights of Ras Medua, with the enemy offering a very spirited resistance.

After the Spaniards took possession and the Rifians had fled, the latter returned in groups of two, evidently sorrowing for the lost position, but they were driven off again. During this operation a curious and significant thing happened. Gen. Federico Berenguer and his men were weeping past an enemy group when it was noticed that the latter made no show of attack. The general gave orders that in the circumstances his men must not fire on them, but just pass them by. Shortly afterward it was observed that they were firing on the rebels, their late comrades, their ostensible object being to get as full a pardon as possible at their meditated surrender. The operation over, they made their submission. Precisely the same thing happened in the case of General Nella.

CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIAN FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Harry D. Tiemann, whose services have been lent to the Victorian State Government by the United States Department of Agriculture, is already preaching the doctrine of timber conservation and of reforestation as essential to the future of the Commonwealth. While the visitor has admired the great stretches of magnificent timber country, he has been distressed by the large stretches of land in which acres upon acres of fine commercial timber have been destroyed by fire. The first point which the American forestry expert emphasizes is the necessity for a permanent policy of forest administration in Australia. The forests in existence must be protected against fire, against indiscriminate ringbarking, and against the inroads of irresponsible timber cutters. Absolute permanency in policy must be observed, the tenure of government policy lasting for a minimum of 80 years—the period which would elapse between the planting of a hardwood tree and its attainment of full commercial value.

The lack of fixity of policy seemed to the visitor to be the main cause of trouble with the forests in Australia. While the members of the Forestry Commission in Victoria were pursuing the right path, and had the right ideas, lack of security of tenure in the matter of government policy seriously detracted from the value of their endeavors. Finally Mr. Tiemann urged the replanting of denuded areas with softwoods.

DELEGATE FROM THE HAURAN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The autonomous government of the Hauran has delegated Nasseh Atrache as its representative to the government of Damascus.

NEW TRADE CENTER IN PACIFIC LIKELY

Suva, Capital of the Fiji Islands,
Plans to Vie With the Big
Australian Ports in Point of
Commercial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—While Commonwealth and states plan together to send commercial agents to the ends of the earth to develop markets for a more productive and better settled Australia, on their own doorstep is little despised Suva in process of transformation from the Cinderella of the Fijis to the princess of the western Pacific.

A new dominion in the Pacific, formed of the British-owned islands, with herself as the center, and a centralization of Pacific island trade; with herself as the prosperous commerce channel—such are the ambitions of the capital of the Fijis, lying five days from Sydney harbor. One of the principal stepping-stones to this trade supremacy is the Commonwealth's own line of cargo steamers, which are running a regular service from Suva to London and return, the Panama Canal enabling this to be done easily and quickly.

Bananas Cause Crisis

If any onlooker had seriously suggested to Australian merchants that Suva's ambitions could challenge their supremacy in the near Pacific, the possibility would have been scouted. The sudden emergence of the picturesque tropical outpost as a factor in Australasian calculations has been due in large measure to the humble banana. When the Australian Parliament listened to the banana-growing sirens of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, and clapped a duty on imported bananas, it forced Fiji to look for a new market, crystallized the energy and enterprise of merchants in Fiji, of whom many are Australians, and incensed Fiji opinion. The immediate result has been the practical stoppage of the import and export trade between the two countries, representing £1,000,000 a year, the enforced removal because of lack of cargo of the chief steamers running between Suva and Sydney, and a blow at the Pacific prestige of the Commonwealth.

New Fiji's ambitions are soaring. Her merchants are profling by the direct service to the United Kingdom—kindly provided as a matter of business by their rival's own steamers—and are aiming at making Suva the distributing center for the Samoan, Tongan and New Hebrides groups, as well as the produce-collecting agency for the copra, cotton, and so forth, of those islands. From an imperial point of view it is more desirable that Suva should seize the opportunities neglected by Australia, than that the commercially aggressive policy of the Japanese and Dutch, not to mention the Americans, should have a clear course.

Australia has not translated its Monroe Doctrine into terms of commerce. The customs barriers, the port charges and vexatious regulations on transhipped copra, the recurrence of strikes and delays, with storage costs mounting, and the absence of manufacturing facilities for handling island produce—these have militated against Sydney's supremacy. The action of the shipping firm of Burns, Philip & Company, Limited, in practically cutting out Sydney after 40 years' connection, has been an undoubted encouragement to the energetic business men of Sydney. Moreover, the wages, accommodation and other conditions on Australian vessels have made competition difficult against such rivals as the Japanese. Sydney, also, is largely a transshipment port, while the American and Japanese vessels have a big consuming market back of them.

Suva Acts Swiftly

Suva has been swift to take advantage of the handicaps attendant upon the use of the rival port. Even in the proposed island federation the commercial goal is plainly visible. By means of a customs union between the islands, the merchants of Fiji would be able to direct trade into their own channels, and the judicious use of preference clauses in the new tariff would bind the new dominion commercially close to New Zealand, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

As an illustration of the progressive thought back of Suva's plans, it is only necessary to note that special oil mills have been established in Suva for the extraction of the coconut oil from copra, this oil being then used by the local soap works, which is aimed at a monopoly of the soap trade in the western Pacific. This provision of an outlet for the copra, which forms the chief export of the islands, will tend more and more to center trade in Suva. Without a direct line to British markets the traders of Fiji might still have had to depend upon Sydney, but here the island government has stepped in and is paying the commonwealth government steamers a subsidy of £12,000 a year, or £1500 a

trip, for a direct cargo communication via Panama.

Among the leading public men of Suva is H. M. Scott, a member of the Fiji Legislative Council and Mayor of Suva. Mr. Scott has been visiting the Commonwealth and giving his views frankly to the press. The fact that it was on Mr. Scott's motion that the Fiji Legislature approved the idea of a Western Pacific Confederation, with Suva as center, made the visitor's criticisms of close interest.

Mr. Scott says that if the imperial government approves of the scheme for an island federation, one of the first steps will be a round-table conference between representatives of the various island groups.

"It would be difficult," explains the visitor, "to conceive more varied forms of government and control over the islands of the western Pacific than those that at present exist. In my opinion, if those islands, or some of them, were controlled under one head, it would lead to more coordination of effort, the ultimate aims which all of us have for the islands would be more likely to be brought about, and the government would be more satisfactory to everybody concerned. All these islands have the same problems to face; they have their labor difficulties and they have the same products. With the establishment of one form of government for the scattered island communities we would, I am sure, notice immediately the full and economic effect, and it would be of greater advantage to the residents of the islands. If the federation were brought about, the first step would be better communication, which is essential.

The Larger Aspects

"It has been suggested that we should begin by establishing a customs union in the Pacific, but in my opinion the beginnings or basis of any union or federation need not necessarily be limited to customs. But whatever is done, the main thing is to make a start, for such a movement must be to the advantage of ourselves and of the Empire as a whole in strengthening our possessions in these waters. There are larger aspects of the question which are causing island residents to think and think very seriously, regarding the need for common action."

Discussing with a representative of The Sydney Morning Herald "the very unfriendly attitude the Australian authorities assumed toward Fiji and all the other islands," the visitor said in effect, that Fijians have so long had to put up with "hostile" tariffs and irritating restrictions on their produce, as well as strikes that have held up their steamers from time to time, that they have tired of Australian tactics. "It is not for me to question the wisdom of the Commonwealth Parliament in imposing the tremendously heavy duty on our bananas, for instance," Mr. Scott continued, "but do Australians realize that our people bought their goods where they sold their bananas? Now they sell their bananas in New Zealand and they are purchasing their requirements there."

"The Australian chambers of commerce ought to be alive to the situation, and consider it from a broader aspect than apparently the Commonwealth Parliament considered it. Our trade with Australia was worth roughly £1,000,000 a year, and with New Zealand £250,000. But New Zealand's trade will show a big advance next year, and we feel that it is only her due, for she has always been neighborly, which is more than we can say of Australia."

"The feeling is growing in Fiji that we must strike out for ourselves. So we have established a direct service with England that cuts out Australia. Just before my departure from Suva the first steamer under the new contract left with 5000 tons of copra, and it will come back, also via Panama, full of goods from England. For example, it will bring £15,000 worth of machinery for our electric light plant in Suva. The last plant was purchased in Australia, but such is the resentment against Australia's treatment that this time we decided to import direct from the old country."

CHAMBER PROVIDES LECTURES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Recognizing the value of broad knowledge of commercial, geographical, and foreign trade, as well as other allied subjects of international scope, the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is making available to educational institutions in the vicinity of Boston, lectures on such subjects. The lectures will be given by manufacturers, business men, exporters, importers, salesmen, advertising men and others whose every-day work qualifies them to speak.

WATKINS & DONCASTER, Ltd.
95a, Great Portland St.
London, W. 1.
AUTOMOBILE EXPERTS
A Very Fine Selection of
HIGH CLASS CARS IN STOCK
FREE SERVICE TO ALL PURCHASERS.
For all requirements See Us, Mayfair.
5855, 5856.

ONE OF THE NECESSITIES
IS UNDOUBTEDLY AN
UMBRELLA
We doubt if there is a larger stock in the North of
England, and we manufacture every
umbrella on the premises.
WALMSLEY 1, Victoria St.,
(AND SON) Manchester, Eng.
Tel: City 1200.

NEW BRITISH LAW TO AID DEPENDENTS

Effects of Unemployment Crisis
Are Expected to Be Mitigated
Somewhat by the Recent
Passing of Emergency Measure

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England.—The passage of the Unemployed Workers Dependents (Temporary Provisions) Bill in the House of Commons was marked by somewhat stormy scenes, in which two members were requested to leave the House. The act provides for the payment of grants to the dependents of unemployed workers at the rate of 5s. per week in respect of a wife (or a husband in a case where he is dependent upon his wife) and 1s. per week in respect of each child under the age of 14 years (or between the ages of 14 and 16 in the case of a child under full-time instruction at school). The act applies only to those workers who come under the Unemployment Insurance acts of 1920-21.

Funds for the payment of these grants will be contributed through the machinery of the Insurance Act at the rate of 2d. per week from insured men and 1d. per week from insured women, boys and girls. The employer will at the same time and in the same manner contribute 2d. per week in respect of each insured man, and 1d. per week in respect of each insured woman, boy, or girl. To these sums the government will add 3d. per week in respect of each insured man and 2d. per week in respect of each insured woman, boy, or girl.

The act came into operation on November 10 and remains in force for six months from that date, but in the event of the sum contributed not being sufficient to meet the grants paid under the act, contributions will be extended for a further period. Ireland was not at first included in the bill, but under pressure from the Irish members the government agreed to reverse this decision.

On the second reading of the bill J. R. Clynes (Labor) moved its rejection on the ground that it did not provide relief for all workers, that the relief was inadequate where it applied, and that the wealthier classes were exempt from direct contribution. Workers who were on half time would be forced to contribute in full, and others would contribute who were not eligible for benefit. Lady Astor criticized the bill as unfair to women in the fact that it was much harder for a woman to support a man than for a man to support a woman. The woman, Lady Astor remarked, would have to be out at work all day, and then come home to do the housework. She hoped the Minister of Labor would not overlook this fact. Mr. Clynes' amendment was subsequently defeated.

Several Amendments Negatived
McLean (Labor) moved an amendment to raise the grant to 7s. 6d. for the first child and 6s. for each other dependent child, to which proposal Mr. Clynes protested. As the Minister of Labor could not accept amendments involving a variation in the benefits, Mr. Clynes declared it was not necessary to take further part in the discussion. It would be an act of disloyalty to those whom the Labor Party represented. Various amendments having been moved and either negatived or withdrawn, Dr. T. J. Macnamara moved that the bill be applied to Ireland. Sir Frederick Banbury protested against benefit being paid to the "disloyal" section in Ireland, but the amendment

PETER JONES, Ltd.
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON
Good quality All-Wool Knitted Sports
Cost. Fashionable wide rib, with
smart long roll collar. Colours:
Ivory, Rose, Grey, Purple.
Cover: Putty, Lemon, 27/6
Navy and Black.

Johnson Bacon Bros.
Cardboard Box Manufacturers.
Speciality
Pinafore - Overall - Millinery
and Blouse Fixture Boxes.
MITRE WORKS
Bishop Street,
BIRMINGHAM, England
Telephone 551 Midland.

HUMPHREYS, LTD.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S. W. 7
LONDON
Specialists in Rapid and Economical
Construction of Churches
Assembly Rooms, Music Halls, etc.
Estimating Free. Special Terms.

was carried on a division by 120 to 23 votes.

On the report stage of the bill an amendment to increase the wife's allowance from 5s. to 10s. was again introduced, but met with the disapproval of Dr. Macnamara, on the ground that the country could not afford the increased cost. The amendment after considerable discussion was again negatived by 212 to 33 votes. Lieut.-Col. V. L. Henderson (Coalition Unionist) moved that the weekly allowance for children be increased from 1s. to 2s., and a number of members in support of this amendment held that the children were the first claim on the state and it would be no more than sound economy to see that they were not devalued.

Dr. Macnamara pointed out in reply that the state's contribution to the cost of the provisions of the bill had increased from £2,500,000 to £25,000,000, and that was as far as the government was prepared to go. On a division the amendment was lost by the comparatively close figures of 112 to 145—a result which raised cheers from the Labor members. On the motion for the third reading of the bill a number of members protested against the inadequacy of the provisions in view of the magnitude of the problem, and Dr. Macnamara expressed the hope that the act would at least bring some measure of relief during the coming winter.

LIGHT THROWN ON SWARAJ COLLECTIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Light is being gradually thrown on the collections for the Swaraj fund of which so much was made during the summer. In July, Mahatma Gandhi assured some Bombay stock brokers that Mr. Das, the Bengal barrister, responsible for the collections in that presidency, had telegraphed the Bengal contribution as 25 lakhs. The telegram was vague. It has since transpired that what Mr. Das meant was that Mr. Das expected 25 lakhs. Actually he had only received 15 lakhs, some of it cash, some of it ornaments, some of it only promises. The idea has gained currency and it is well founded that if there was an error of 10 lakhs in the Bengal total other provinces may be equally erroneous and, in fact, that Mr. Gandhi's sum of one crore for the whole of India may be a myth.

Governments and the ordinary business firms have to submit to the mundane process of an audit and in view of the fact that very large sums have at one time or another been collected by the Extremists and there is never been the vestige of a proper check, surely a person with the saintly characteristics of a Mahatma would not be averse to an audit. One can imagine the protests which would ring throughout India if the finance member were to produce his budget without having it audited.

PONTINGS
OF KENSINGTON: THE HOUSE FOR VALUE
**EXTRAORDINARY
Winter
Sale**
Now in Progress
Our Annual Winter Sale is now in progress, and amazing price reductions have been made in all sections of the store. The garments here portrayed convey some idea of the exceedingly good value ruling in our Costume Salon.

PETER JONES, Ltd.
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON
Good quality All-Wool Knitted Sports
Cost. Fashionable wide rib, with
smart long roll collar. Colours:
Ivory, Rose, Grey, Purple.
Cover: Putty, Lemon, 27/6
Navy and Black.

Johnson Bacon Bros.
Cardboard Box Manufacturers.
Speciality
Pinafore - Overall - Millinery
and Blouse Fixture Boxes.
MITRE WORKS
Bishop Street,
BIRMINGHAM, England
Telephone 551 Midland.

HUMPHREYS, LTD.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S. W. 7
LONDON
Specialists in Rapid and Economical
Construction of Churches
Assembly Rooms, Music Halls, etc.
Estimating Free. Special Terms.

**Knightsbridge A
Centre of Fashion**
Woollands
The Centre of
Knightsbridge
**"Quality
Sale
NOW
PROCEEDING"**
TODAY Woollands again offer
their exclusive and distinctive stocks
at Bargain prices. In every department
most unusual values are available in
Ladies' and Children's attire, also
House Furnishing and Linen. Re-
member Woollands' own quality
stock only is offered. Stocks com-
prising the best in quality and re-
finement; no inferior goods are pur-
chased for Woollands' sales. Wool-
lands only have two sales a year, one
to clear Winter Stocks, the other to
clear Summer Stocks.
Woollands have no intermediary Sales.

**Z. 108—Ornamental
Cost in Sea
quality. Velour,
with satin
wide and all round
Belt. Not in a
Gown Collar. In
a good range of
colours.
Usual price 7 Gns.
Sale Price
5 Gns.**

**Z. 109—Practical
Well-tailored
Cost in good
quality Velour,
with satin
wide Armhole,
Large Fur Col-
lar. In a good
range of colours.
Usual price
7 1/2 Gns.
Sale price
5 1/2 Gns.**

**A GREAT FEATURE
OF THIS SALE**
Half-a-million yards of richest
quality Spot Satin Lingerie
Ribbons (pure Silk and fast
colours). All widths from 1/4
inch to 2 1/2 inches. These are
all in remnants at one-third
Manufacturer's prices.

**1000
Linen
Pillow
Cases
20x30 ins.
4/11 EACH**

**Witney
Blankets
REAL
WITNEY
BLANKETS
Inches - Pair
53x85 29/11
42x92 37/9
82x102 49/6
94x108 59/6**

WOOLLAND BROS., Ltd.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S. W. 1

One Year Ago Today We Published
the following in the principal cities from Boston to San Francisco.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

NOTHING IS SAFER. In the case of persons with incomes subject to heavy surtax, nothing is more attractive, considering safety and yield, than the tax exempt issues. They **MAY** temporarily sell lower, but are **NOW VERY CHEAP.** They will eventually sell at much higher prices. They yield from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. We make a specialty of these Bonds. We keep a supply on hand for immediate delivery. We shall be glad to explain the merits of the different issues upon application.

From 1914 through 1918 the world, from a financial point of view, **SPENT** its savings and **"WASTED"** its labor. During and after the war there was great **INFLATION** and undue extravagance. The relations between the nations were broken and have not yet been readjusted. In this country there was an orgy of waste and extravagance.

The inevitable results have followed. Price bubbles have burst. Such commodities as sugar, rubber, copper, cotton and wool have shrunk more than one-half. Borrowers have been forced to sell. "Rich" people to protect their business have had to sell their securities. Prices of securities have shrunk from 25% to 50%.

BUT most of the inflation is "out." The nations of the world will undoubtedly, before many months, readjust their relations. Necessity is compelling economy instead of extravagance. Expansion has ceased. The time to buy is when other people must sell, for then the buyer best serves himself and the community.

Owing to "Forced Liquidation" Government bonds, municipal bonds and other sound securities are selling at below normal values; and we believe that,

For **SMALL** or **LARGE** INVESTORS
WHO HAVE SAVED CASH,

"The Bargain Counter" for Securities Is Now Open

There are three **KINDS** of **CORPORATIONS** whose Bonds and Stocks are especially attractive:

The Corporation which has not unduly expanded during these last years and which has **NO FLOATING DEBT.**

A prominent one is the

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

Having 91,000 Common stockholders

The Corporation whose long history shows that its **EARNINGS** are not only **SUFFICIENT**, but **CONSTANT**, through periods of depression or activity. A conspicuous example is the

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Having 138,000 stockholders

The Railroad Company which, through its **NATURAL ADVANTAGES** and its **GOOD MANAGEMENT**, has maintained good earnings and freedom from floating debt. An instance is the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Having 34,000 Common stockholders

There are many other properties which belong in some one of these three classes; we shall be glad to give information concerning them

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded in 1865

January 3, 1921

Those expectations of ours have been, during the past year, justified in full.
Complete prosperity for the whole country will come only when Railroad and Taxation Matters have been rightly settled—But

We look forward to the coming year with hope and confidence that, on the whole, better things are in store. We base our hope and confidence upon two clear facts:

FIRST: The World has shown its unwillingness to be coerced by any nation. Our people will not permit coercing by any group.

SECOND: Our people are more and more inclined toward meeting disagreements of all kinds by efforts for mutual understanding.

The result of these two facts can be only beneficial. They create a **FRAME OF MIND** which should gradually beget confidence, a "Good Will" asset for the general situation.

There should follow less quarrelling, more steady work, more money saved, more courage by investors, more business, more general prosperity, first here and then the world over.

While extreme low prices have passed, the opportunity still exists for the careful investment of money in sound securities—in the **Kinds of Securities which we recommended one year ago today—**

We shall be glad to advise such securities, upon your application, and to buy them for you

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded in 1865

115 Devonshire Street, BOSTON

18 Broad Street, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES

216 Berkeley St., BOSTON

45 East 42nd St., NEW YORK

Correspondents for Forty Years of
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., London

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MARKETS AND DISARMAMENT

American Proposals Had a Profound Effect on Exchange With "Armament" Shares Naturally Reacting Sharply

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Whatever was the immediate impression made in political circles in Britain by the American proposals for the reduction of the fighting fleets of the world, there could be no doubt of their effect in the financial district of London. Remembering how previous disarmament conferences had dissolved in mist of aspirations and avowals which never materialized, the city, though yearning for a better outcome this time, was skeptical of any practical results from the Washington gathering. The doubt was the greater because, rightly or wrongly, American policy has become associated with idealism.

So when in place of a vow, which was the form in which the Hague conference expressed their vague and generally equivocal adhesion to the fundamental of disarmament, Mr. Hughes presented a clean-cut and intelligible proposition, free from ambiguity, the effect was profound. It was even embarrassing, for when one called to see a prominent banker, who had promised to express himself on a definite matter of local financial importance, the immediate business of the moment had to take second place to the wonder of wonders—a great government had cut into the cancer of budgets, and of civilization.

Effect of Naval Proposals

It would be a lie on the eve-mind habits of city people to describe the reception of the Washington naval proposals as ecstatic, but the temptation to do so was strengthened by the little sordid, and yet excusable, consequences in certain directions. British Government stocks were already in good order, and the prospect of reduced expenditure on the navy helped them. But "armament" shares suffered sharply.

There are in the United Kingdom four industrial combinations which, from the point of view of naval construction, were minor powers. Each of them, out of their own resources, with little outside assistance, could turn out battleships complete. None of them made excessive profits, even in the days of the race for naval supremacy, for sufficient building was carried on in the Royal Dockyards to furnish a check on contract prices. During the war these great combinations rendered incalculable services to the allied powers. If henceforward their reinforcement of British naval armaments becomes superfluous, much of their capital outlay is sterilized.

None of them depended exclusively on warlike work, but their capacity in that line was their main distinction from purely mercantile shipbuilders and producers of constructional steel and the like. Since the war ended, all have striven to enlarge the peaceful lines of production, but the state of the world's markets has not been propitious, and at home the conservatism of the housewife has thwarted them. One of these firms turned one of its war-created establishments to the manufacture of sewing machines.

Conservation of Housewife

The attitude of the average British housewife is that she never heard of So-and-So's sewing machine, and she insists on buying a recognized make. And she insists that when her husband tells her that he has shares in So-and-So's, and wishes to help the family investment, if he has risked the inheritance in a bad investment, that is his affair, but she must have a trustworthy sewing machine. Poor paterfamilias!

It is regrettable that proposals so much to the liking of taxpayers and investors as a whole should entail loss on holders of the shares of the great armament companies and of the steel producers, who augmented the individual resources of the naval construction enterprises. Still there is compensation in sight, which is not always the case in parallel circumstances. The depression in armament and steel shares developed at a moment that was unfortunate for the industrial section of the London stock market.

Prices had reached a level that suggested to many the wisdom of averaging existing holdings, or of locking up low-priced shares for ultimate capital appreciation. That movement, which had not attained great dimensions, has been checked, but apparently not wholly extinguished, for here and there recoveries occur, and can only be attributed to the operations of adventurous individual buyers, for sentiment is still too subdued to bring about improvement in prices.

Rubber Position Improving

In one or two of the minor markets that have long languished in neglect, there has been a revival of interest. The technical position in rubber, though not yet comfortable, shows signs of mending under the influence of fair purchases of the commodity, and the price of shares has weakened. The prevailing factors in these markets are professional men who are concerned in the commodities as well as in the shares. They are anxious to sell, but their shareholdings at the first indication of a downward complication on the trade side.

When they resolve, therefore, the improvement is in sight, though reduction in output and stocks, their resources being weight, not only counteract the downward movement, but

FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION VIEWED

Cheaper Money Not Yet in Sight Declares Minister in Opposing Reduction of Credit for Service of the Floating Debt

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Though money is still plentiful, cheaper money is not yet in sight, according to an announcement made by Finance Minister Doumer in opposing in the Chamber a reduction of the credit of 3,500,000,000 francs for service of the floating debt. The aim of the proposed reduction was to bring down the interest on National Defense Bonds by 1 or 1/2 per cent—at present they pay 5 per cent. The Minister, while stating that the rate would sooner or later be reduced, declared the moment for so doing must depend on general money conditions and as a result the amendment was defeated. So long as the rate remains at 5 per cent the Bank of France cannot lower its own rate below 5 1/2 per cent, because, allowing for bankers' commissions, that rate is level with the rate of one-year bonds with three months to run.

The government's delay in taking steps to save the Treasury half a milliard in interest is interpreted as signifying its intention to remain in the market as chief borrower at whatever price, and seeing the poor outlook for reparation payments, it is hard to see how it can avoid doing so. It fears that by lowering the rate of Defense Bonds, of which over 60,000,000,000 francs worth are outstanding, foreign holdings of the same, amounting to 12,000,000,000, might be withdrawn and the French public be discouraged, if not frightened away. In some quarters these fears are believed to be idle and maintenance of present rates is considered injurious to private enterprise.

Consolidation Possible

But if money is not withdrawn from the national bonds, it cannot benefit private financing. Probably the government has it in mind to consolidate a large portion of the floating debt before reducing the interest on the same and thinks that until the business recovery is much more marked, no great harm is done to private enterprise by the present rate. The Bourse was somewhat disappointed by the Minister's announcement, but nevertheless continues to display more strength than for many weeks past. It is believed to be real strength based on the increasing signs of industrial revival, and though dealings are still limited, they tend to broaden. The year promises to end hopefully despite the obscurity of the reparations situation.

Renters have varied little, the three per cents hovering around 55.

The banks have been losing a little of their recent gain but are still strong. A noteworthy development has been the demand for rails. This is due to the coming into operation with the New Year of the new scheme of control which embraces the six big French systems. Henceforth a common fund will absorb all profits in excess of what is required for dividends and bear all losses where a railway is unable to meet its charges. But an ingenious arrangement offers promise of higher yield on the stocks of lines which are able to point to reduced operating costs and increased receipts per mile. Lyon and Nord are in special favor.

Improving Exchanges

Improving exchanges have depressed most of the foreign list, but there are exceptions in Ottomans and Russians. About 29, Ottomans Bank at 670; renewed hopes of reconstruction in Russia are answerable for Bakus at 2290. Consolidated at 22 and 1906 5 per cents at 27.20. Mexican National Bank has risen to 485 from 485 to 520 and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien from 1475 to 1629.

The Bull Spot continues to be rubbers, shipping and coal mines; chemicals still hesitate; sugar refinery, metallurgical and electrical stocks are strong.

ITALIAN BANKING SITUATION BETTER

ROME, Italy—There are indications that the Italian financial situation is improving and that there will be no panic. Hopes are now held out that the Banca Italiana di Sconto, which suspended Thursday owing 4,000,000,000 lire, may be rescued through joint government and private assistance. It is officially denied that the government intends to inflate the currency.

Premier Bonomi, addressing the Senate, stated the government had overlooked nothing that would enable Banca Italiana di Sconto to fulfill its obligations, but owing to withdrawal of a large amount of deposits a moratorium became advisable. In reassuring the Senate as to the situation, he pointed out that the majority of banking institutions were most prosperous and concluded by declaring that the only thing needed to weather the crisis was confidence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERALS

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The mineral production of British Columbia for 1921 is estimated at \$24,553,908, which is divided as follows: Gold, \$2,411,020; silver, \$1,535,265; copper, \$2,730,000; lead, \$1,754,400; zinc, \$1,723,500; coal, \$11,382,644; miscellaneous minerals, \$2,000,000; and building material, \$1,778,000.

NEW RECOVERY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Last Week's Activity and Firmness Is Regarded as Encouraging Indication for New Year

NEW YORK, New York—The last week of 1921 on the stock exchange was a substantial recovery from the reactionary tendencies that had been prevailing for nearly a month. Amid fairly active trading gains were registered by the majority of stocks, the closing days being particularly strong. The average price of 20 industrial stocks advanced from 79.31 December 23 to 80.80 December 30, while during the same period rails moved up from 73.30 to 73.86 and coppers from 30.78 to 31.48.

Last week's activity and firmness were an encouraging indication for the new year. The daily volume of trading for the past two months has averaged 700,000 shares. Oils and equipments assumed a prominent place in the week's trading, while there was a slight strengthening in the coppers following the news that certain companies were planning soon to resume operations on a limited basis. Substantial reactions were naturally registered in some instances as the result of sales made to establish tax losses.

Wall Street views the passing of 1921 with few regrets, but looks hopefully to the future, although realizing that the new year will put the economy to a greater test of its resources and stability. Leaders of industry and finance emphasize their belief that return to normal conditions cannot be accomplished until everybody settles down to earnest work, economy and saving. For the most part, those who hold the purse strings and control the country's important industrial enterprises believe that the United States is destined to grow as a world power.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending December 31, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales	High	Low	Last
11,500 Ajax Rubber	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
11,500 All Chem	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
9,800 All Chalm	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2
7,800 Am Agr C	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
2,500 Am Agr C	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
17,200 Am Car	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
2,100 Am Car & Fdry	147 1/2	147 1/4	147 1/2
2,400 Am L & L	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
15,500 Am Ice	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2
15,400 Am Int C	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
41,300 Am Loco	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
13,900 Am Smelt	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
47,700 Am Sugar	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
14,000 B & T Tel	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
15,400 B & T Tel	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
37,000 Anaconda	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
6,400 Atchafalpa	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
15,500 At Gulf	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
94,200 Baitin	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
12,300 Bait & Ohio	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
12,400 Beth St B	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
6,300 Can Pac	121 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/2
12,300 Can Pac	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
15,900 Chandler	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2
39,800 C M & S F pfd	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
16,200 C N West	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
11,500 C R & Pac	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
11,500 C R & Pac	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
17,500 Coaden	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
9,500 Crucible	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
27,000 Cup Am Sug	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
17,500 Gen Mot	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2
15,300 Davison Chem	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2
8,000 Del L & W	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2
5,700 Del Johnson	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
15,200 Erie	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
22,000 Erie	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
42,600 Gen Asphalt	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
2,600 Gen Elec	140 1/2	140 1/4	140 1/2
236,000 Gen Motors	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2
4,700 Gen Mot	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2
4,000 Goodrich	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
4,400 Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
11,100 Gt Nor pfd	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/2
15,200 Haskin	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
15,200 Haskin	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
5,900 Houston	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
5,100 Int Harvest	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/2
11,200 Int Paper	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
50,600 Int Paper	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
21,100 Island Oil	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
10,700 Kelly Spring	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
14,100 Kenn Copper	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
15,500 Kenn Copper	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
15,400 Lack Stee	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
5,500 Lehigh	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
7,700 Lima Loco	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
81,800 Marine pfd	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2
4,700 Massey	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
2,600 Man Gtd	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
63,900 Mex Pet	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
33,600 Mid St Oil	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
17,500 Mid St Oil	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
12,700 M K T W	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
5,800 M K T W	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
7,200 Mo Pac pfd	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
7,200 Mo Pac pfd	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
5,800 N Y Central	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
22,300 New Haven	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
10,900 North Amer	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
27,100 North Amer	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2
4,600 Pan Pet B	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
43,300 Pennsylvania	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
9,300 Penn Seab	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
6,500 Pierce Arrow	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
2,700 Pierce Ar pfd	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
4,300 Prod & Ref	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
31,300 Pullman	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
34,900 Punta Alegre	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
15,400 Pure Oil	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
16,400 Reading	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
11,200 Rep I & Steel	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2
5,500 Royal Dutch	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2
19,100 St L & S F	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
2,100 St L & S W	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
4,700 St L & S W pfd	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
81,700 Sears Roe	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
35,300 Sinclair	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
30,400 So Pac	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
31,500 So Pac	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
8,800 So Rail pfd	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
15,800 St Oil of Cal	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
7,900 S O of N J	185 1/2	185 1/4	185 1/2
27,000 S O of N J pfd	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2
4,100 Strobmer	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/2
97,500 Studebaker	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/2
73,900 Tex G & S	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2
37,700 Texas Co	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
26,100 Tex & Pac	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
9,300 Tex P C & O	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
32,900 Trans Oil	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
16,400 Union Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
8,300 Uq Pac	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/2
2,600 Uq Pac	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/2
7,200 U S Food Prod	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
23,700 U S Rubber	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2
38,500 U S Steel	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2
3,000 U S Steel pfd	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2
12,700 Utah Cop	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
9,000 Vanadium	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
2,800 Va Car Chem	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2
3,700 Va Car Chem pfd	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
8,100 Wabash	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
10,000 West Pac	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
6,300 West Elec	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
12,300 Willys Over	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
1,300 Willys Over pfd	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
2,000 Woodworth	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORT

Footwear Manufacturers Still Struggling With New Conditions War Created, But Generally Trade Expect Better Year

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The effects of war upon mercantile affairs are so potential, both to create and to destroy, that even many of the larger industries cannot stay the results, traditions, lose value, until the situation becomes so unbearable that merchants are forced to adopt new methods.

Now the shoe manufacturing sections of this country are struggling to meet competition coming from localities unknown prior to the late war. Exporting of footwear has fallen from its former lucrative position, and reports from abroad are, in the main, discouraging.

Take leather exportations as another example. While conversing with a large and prominent tanner back from Europe about four weeks ago he stated that British tanners increased their works fourfold during the war and today are exploiting far and wide to find markets for their over-supply of sole and heavy upper leather, which means some trading loss to American tanners.

However, regarding shoe manufacturing conditions in any of the larger centers it can be said that they are improving, with prospects very bright. Manufacturers of heavy shoes are already ordered up to April next, and the buying of lighter footwear is expected to develop rapidly during the present month, especially in Boston, which is the initial market in the States.

Packer Hide Market

Trading in packer hides has been practically ignored of late, partly for fear of value being disturbed by unskilled labor at the plants, and more perhaps on account of the present inactivities in the leather markets.

Interviews with prominent tanners were featured by a decided sense of dissatisfaction owing to the unprofitable conditions so long prevailing that, with hide prices firm, and an import duty more than probable, the situation promises to be extremely acute, even to suggesting a complete shutdown of their tanneries until replacement prices are possible at least.

Hides are well sold up, but more because of the restricted kill than an active demand. Cattle are plentiful, but their product and by-products are slow of sale, therefore cattle remain on the hoof consuming their own value while being fed.

There is a small surplus back of December pull-offs. Among the desirable may be found heavy and light native steers, also cows, but firm quotations and dull leather business stagnates action. Packer hide prices, with the assistance of a 10 per cent tariff, may hold up their present range, still the movement in leather must improve or the hide situation may become critical. The frigorific market is dull owing to prices asked. Country hides are quiet; prices of the better grades are off from 1/2 to 3/4 cents.

The Leather Markets

Last year closed a year replete with hardships, drastic situations, and confusion, the like of which tanners never before experienced. It started with hope, born of fear, but became worse as the year wore on until early fall, when a firmer range of hide prices put a check upon the slipping leather quotations, and further deflation stopped, though no advances were asked. The situation therefore became, in a sense, manageable, so the new year opens a market with a strong element of optimism.

The sale of sole leather last week was very good, considering the times, with offal quite a factor. Sole cutters were liberal in their dealings with both heavy and light union backs because of the scarcity of the heavyweights. Oak sole is also moving daily, bands and offal having the major part of the call. Prices of other tannage are unchanged, but it is surmised that they will be advanced before the month has passed by.

Calfskin tanners saw the old year go without regret, although the new one has nothing bright to offer as yet. Quotations are commensurate with conditions, the top grades offered at 45 cents, prime seconds, 35-30 cents, good mediums 25 cents, and odd lots at varying figures as per quantity involved.

Slide upper leather is featured by a fair amount of activity. Prices have a positive firmness, but the threatened advance has not yet materialized. However, the market is likely to catch the too conservative buyers as hides are scarce and several cents higher than they were in the fall.

Tanners declare that they are through selling leather at a loss, as evidenced by late refusals of offers to include large lots at a buyer's price. As a matter of fact prices are very low today, and it is predicted that the late radical drop has been heard, and future quotations for prime standard

BRAZILIAN LOANS FLOATED ABROAD

Borrowings Totaling \$50,000,000 Were Contracted in the United States During 1921 and Other Issues Were Placed in Europe

NEW YORK, New York—Borrowings totaling \$50,000,000 were contracted by the Government of Brazil in the United States during 1921, while the State of Rio Grande do Sul has borrowed \$10,000,000, the State of Sao Paulo \$10,000,000 and the City of Rio de Janeiro \$12,000,000. In addition the Federal Government of Brazil has floated a loan of £10,000,000 in the London market and an internal loan totaling 200,000 contos of reis, which is equivalent to about \$26,000,000. Sao Paulo also borrowed \$2,000,000 in London and 18,000,000 forins in Amsterdam.

The national debt of Brazil is at present placed at \$1,065,000,000, of which \$595,000,000 is external and \$470,000,000 internal. With the revenue for 1921 calculated from returns for the first half year and expenditure in accordance with the budget estimate, the revenue and expenditure of Brazil before and after the war compare about as follows:

ge and prominent tanner back from
rope about four weeks ago he stated
at British tanners increased their
rks fourfold during the war and to-
y are exploiting far and wide to find

DIVIDENDS

DISSOLUTION OF ENTENTE SOUGHT

French Demand for Abandonment of the System Which Has Prevailed Hitherto May Have Serious Consequences

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In France as in England there have lately been heard serious demands for the dissolution of the entente which has united the two Channel countries for so long and which served France so well during the war. It cannot be denied that the sentiment on both sides is turning more and more toward independent action. There are publicists in France who never cease to ask for what they call autonomy in foreign affairs. They believe that England has checked and hampered France in the pursuit of what they describe as her true national policy. They want a free hand, and Mr. Briand in the Senate, in spite of his previous warnings that at all costs the entente should be preserved, appeared to adopt to some extent this view.

At the same time the British newspapers which have hitherto refrained from responding to the undoubted provocation of France, have suddenly come to the same conclusion and declared in terms which cannot be misunderstood the necessity for denouncing the entente.

Now this opens up serious possibilities. So far as European politics are concerned the abandonment of the system which has prevailed hitherto will have serious consequences which perhaps some of those who advocate the complete separation of France and England do not foresee.

Interests Diametrically Opposed

After the war it might have been hoped that France and England would pursue a common policy. The truth, however, has to be faced: the interests of the two countries are diametrically opposed. It is not in one part of the world alone, it is everywhere that England and France come into conflict. They are in conflict in Hungary, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, in Greece, in Turkey, in Mesopotamia; it would be difficult to say where they are not in conflict. Everybody has seen this growing divergence and it is perfectly obvious: it cannot continue. In one sense or another it has now to be decided whether France and England shall become loyal rivals or shall frame a common policy which they will observe. For be it noted that it would be better for them to be loyal rivals than to be always engaged in a diplomatic war within the entente.

The pretense that they consult each other when they do not consult each other, the pretense that they are in accord when they are not in accord, the shifts and intrigues, the attempts to outwit each other, are undoubtedly mischievous, and yet it is mischievous for a false entente to continue, it is equally mischievous for the two countries to work openly against each other. The problem of their relations is becoming acute. Something must be decided and that speedily. It would be easy for the writer to give any number of instances of bad feeling that exist in France owing to the fact that Frenchmen believe that everywhere it is England who is thwarting them.

Causes of Friction

Every day this feeling becomes more intense. Every day the differences become more apparent. Three things lately brought the quarrel to a head. There was first the separate framing by France of the Wiesbaden accord which contracted out of the Treaty and benefited France at the expense of England and the other Allies. In this particular case England would undoubtedly be prepared to overlook the fact that France had stolen a march on her, for it happened that the Wiesbaden accord fits in with British policy. England is desirous of any peaceful settlement with Germany and would be ready enough to waive her own claims for the sake of genuine peace. But, nevertheless, she disliked and resented very much the methods that France adopted and the Wiesbaden accord was chiefly opposed on tactical grounds.

There was, second, the Angora treaty. Now, in the case of the Angora treaty there is no doubt that France stole a march on England, and, moreover, issued a direct challenge to British policy in the Near East. England is emphatically not friendly to the treacherous Turk. England, in spite of the change of regime in Greece, thought it her duty on the whole to support Greek claims and not to play a purely opportunist game. England also wished to fulfill her pledges to the Arabs. But France, having acquired Syria, having obtained certain rights in Cilicia, put her money to use as a common phrase in diplomacy—the Turkish horse. It is unnecessary here to inquire into all her motives. It is sufficient to note that the effect was to exalt Angora at the expense of Constantinople, where the British have a firm footing, and to desert the Greeks and to put in some jeopardy the Christians of Anatolia for the sake of immediate material advantages.

There was, third, the attitude of France on the submarine question. Probably this aroused the ire of England more than anything else did. It is perfectly grotesque to suppose that France can build a large submarine fleet. But the menace was held by England to be there. The intention struck England as hostile. No one supposes that a war between England and France is a possibility, but, nevertheless, here was another plink, and it was a plink that went deep. If France really means to construct a large submarine fleet, the navy power of Washington would be rendered impotent. But the writer does not believe that France

has the smallest wish to build. Somebody threw out this phrase about "weapon of the weak," and it happened to please certain politicians.

England Awakened

These three things taken together suddenly awakened England from her apathy, and, after regarding the continuous insults of the French press for two years with good-humored equanimity, English journals actually began to declare flatly that the entente had served its purpose, was at an end, and should not be renewed, that France could not be treated as an equal, that British policy must be in no way dependent on French policy, and that France, instead of being the outpost of civilization in Europe, threatened by her implacability toward Germany to destroy civilization in Europe.

The French read these astounding expressions with genuine astonishment. They had never dreamt that any real report would ever be made. They had only been half in earnest when they rallied against England. It is true that many of the French have protested that the entente prevents them from executing their national policy—but these Frenchmen are those who believe that the only course to take with Germany is to invade the Ruhr and to strive for the dislocation of the Reich. They are the Frenchmen who regret that the left bank of the Rhine was not given to them by the Paris Peace Conference. They are the Frenchmen who blame Mr. Briand for not carrying out his threats in May last.

But now that on both sides of the Channel there is led for the first time a plain demand that the entente should be formally denounced, it is advisable to consider the consequences. Apparently on the British side those who advocate detachment from France do so with one idea—to pursue a policy of rapprochement with Germany and to begin to build up a new Europe in which trade will again be possible. They would forego indemnities and reparations. They would forget the past. There is indeed very much to be said for such a policy which would make for peace and conciliation and which would establish tolerable conditions in the world. It is to the undoubted interest of England to adopt such a plan. But what the advocates of friendship toward Germany overlook is that their scheme is doomed to failure unless they can carry France along with them.

France Would Act Alone

This point should be made perfectly clear. Without the entente a peace policy in Europe is impossible. The writer believes he knows the French temperament and the effect of being thrown over by England would be that France would immediately proceed to act alone and to do precisely those things which England wishes her not to do. France would be driven to despair and the fire-eating elements would be encouraged in their campaign.

This is a matter of the gravest importance and too much insistence cannot be laid upon it. What some people would consider to be a good English policy would have no hope of succeeding if it were opposed by what the same people consider to be a bad French policy. British friendship for and economic cooperation with Germany would be entirely useless if at the same time France were taking stern measures—as left to her own resources she might—and were determined on being paid or on occupying Germany. These two incompatible policies would simply result in the speedy collapse of Germany. France, too, would suffer for what would undoubtedly be an outbreak of folly. But, then, so would England and so would Europe generally.

It should then surely be plain that if on no other ground the entente is a definite necessity in the new Europe. It is indeed growing exceedingly difficult for France and England to work together, but for a long time to come they must endeavor to do so on pain of making confusion worse confounded. What England, and perhaps America, does not understand in spite of all that has been written and said about the situation of France, is that France has genuine grievances and cannot afford to take the same generous view as other countries. That ultimately it would be in her interest to do so may well be argued but the point is that she cannot for solid reasons yet see this. In the opinion of the writer, however, she is every day becoming less antagonistic toward Germany and is looking the facts reasonably in the face. It will actually pay England, who wants to recover her trade, to help in the restoration of Germany and to forget about Germany's obligations toward the Allies. But in what case does France find herself?

If Germany Does Not Pay

France, who has comparatively small trading interests abroad, finds herself menaced with financial ruin if Germany does not pay. The secret of all French policy is the consciousness—a consciousness which is unacknowledged—that her own bankruptcy is by no means an impossibility. The flures have already been set out on many occasions in The Christian Science Monitor and there is, therefore, no need to repeat them for this purpose. It is sufficient to say that the budget, which includes vast sums for the service of the public debt, includes vast sums for pensions, and vast sums for the repair of the ruined north, cannot possibly be met by taxation in France. Turn this statement how you will, it is obvious that the deficit must in one way or another be met. The already enormous debt, and as each year adds its burden the service of the debt will at last become too great. One may have—as the writer has—unbounded confidence in the economic potentialities of France, but it is impossible to disguise the truth that many dangerous years have yet to be passed during which the expenditure will be greater than the income. This circumstance should never be

forgotten when French eagerness to obtain at all costs money from Germany is deprecated. It is all very well to declare that Germany cannot pay, but if Germany does not pay how are the needs of France to be met? From the beginning not only France but the Allies in general, asserted and believed that Germany would pay. The French fiscal system has been founded on that belief. If these foundations are knocked away it is obvious that France is left in the air.

It is easy for those who are not now directly interested as France is, or are interested in another sense, to come to the conclusion that claims on Germany may be abandoned or a moratorium granted or a reduction made or some other plan which would postpone the payments to the Allies adopted. It is easy for these other countries to accuse France of being intransigent and to threaten to break with her. But it would assuredly be better that they should realize that independent action by both France and England would cancel out, and would leave both policies unfulfilled. So that the entente is necessary and the conversion of France more desirable than her repudiation. It is a mere matter of common justice, if France was misled by her Allies into looking exclusively to Germany for her restoration after a war fought in common, now to do what should have been done at the beginning—namely, to study some large scheme of comprehensive adjustment as between the Allies.

How far a comprehensive scheme of financial adjustment is now a practical policy the writer does not know, but when he observes these attacks converging on France from many quarters he is bound to assert that if France was misguided in believing that Germany would pay, her Allies benefited by this mistake, and avoided, at the moment when a general financial restoration was possible, any general operation. It would be lamentable were France left to bear the brunt of the costs of the war. But that is what is happening. The fault can be ascribed to France if you please, but that does not alter the essential fact. These British demands, chiefly coming from the Liberal Party, for the dissolution of the entente on the ground that France is more eager for payment than is England, are in the opinion of the writer grossly unfair, and should be discontinued by all men of good will and justice.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK HAS BECOME MORE SERENE IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Since the official announcement of the rupture of negotiations between the British Government and the Egyptian delegation relating to the future status of Egypt, a remarkable degree of quietness has pervaded the country. So marked, indeed, has it been that the alarmists have been busy seeking for some sinister explanation. It is true that precautions are being taken by the police to deal promptly with any disturbances and there have been rumors of the acquisition of arms and ammunition through Tripoli, rumors which have since been contradicted by the Italian authorities, but there is very little if any indication that the Egyptians as a whole are dissatisfied with the apparent failure of the delegation's mission. The fact that after the announcement of the rupture of negotiations the Bourse should have shown a much stronger tone, especially in respect to shares of European companies connected with agriculture, may meet in a larger measure the alarmists' search for explanations of the country's tranquillity.

The Egyptian, generally speaking, is a practical level-headed man and should be appreciating how significant is this result of the conclusion that British influence will not at the present be entirely withdrawn from the country. However, it is known that politicians, whether Adlyites or Zaghlulites, have been wisely urging their partisans to maintain perfect order so that no excuse for strengthening the British military control might be occasioned. Actually, all interest in such matters—and it is believed they are far less numerous than the politicians would have the world believe—are awaiting the publication of the British terms and of the delegation's note commenting upon them, which is promised within a few days, though it is probable that the contents will differ but little from the summaries submitted by the numerous correspondents who accompanied the delegation to London.

It is understood that Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Premier, has requested that no demonstration should take place on the delegation's return in the first or second week in December. Already Hussein Rushdi Pasha, the Vice-President, has arrived, and as his reception was extremely quiet and orderly there is good reason to hope that the Premier's wishes will be strictly respected. There is little doubt that the government's prestige has recently been growing, in spite of the strenuous attacks of the Zaghlulites.

In fact, it is largely due to the firmness with which such attacks have been met by the acting Premier, Sarwat Pasha, that this result is being experienced, for the Egyptian still is an ardent worshiper at the shrine of authority, a fact which the British authorities appear at times to overlook. Had this phase of his mentality, together with his inherent sense of "amour-propre," been more clearly recognized, England's handling of the Egyptian problem would undoubtedly have been more successful. A policy based on justice and serving the best interests of the country, carried out with tact but at the same time with a firmness which does not permit a concession to be considered as a sign of weakness, would certainly meet with the support of the majority and greatly raise British prestige in Egypt.

MEETING OF THE WAYS FOR BRITAIN

Security Based on Unrestricted Naval Force to Be Displaced by Good Will and Understanding Among the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Perhaps the instinct of self-preservation which strikes deepest to the hearts of British peoples throughout the Commonwealth is that its very existence depends upon the security of its sea communications, and this instinct has, time after time, been intensified by the fact that the British Navy alone has stood between this country and destruction—between the Empire and disintegration. Such security can only be assured in two ways, either by unrestricted force on the part of Great Britain or by good will and understanding among the nations, which renders universal limitation of armaments feasible.

Up to the war, agreement was impossible, and force alone had to be relied upon. Great Britain's margin of necessary superiority being judged from time to time at from two or three to one, to 10 to six in the case of Germany before the war. It shall not be forgotten, however, that even with this superiority, Great Britain was brought recently to the verge of starvation and thus almost to her knees.

Consequences of Rivalry

The conditions now have entirely altered. Nations have recognized the disastrous and almost inevitable consequences of competitive armaments, all the more unthinkable when the two leading naval powers are kindred and friendly by heredity and instinct, and the Conference at Washington is meeting in the endeavor to produce such understanding and agreement on outstanding international problems as will render a general acceptance of limitation of armaments both feasible and practical.

Agreement can only be reached by good will, sincerity and frank and open understanding without reservation, between the nations. As the American Ambassador has said recently, the Conference is an ordeal not of battle but of faith; that the way to disarm is to disarm, and that if the United States and Great Britain cannot act in unison now, there is little reason to believe they ever can. It is an unarguable fact that the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and indeed between all the nations of the world, can never be the same after the Conference as before, whether agreement is reached or not, therefore it must succeed.

An Almost Unbearable Burden

The Navy League in Great Britain is endeavoring to produce in this country that state of knowledge and public opinion which alone, by its generous acceptance and consideration of the views of others, can render agreement possible, and, at the same time, secure those conditions which are acknowledged by all to be vital to Britain's existence. How can agreement be reached if this country goes to the Conference abating not one jot of its bid, and then justifiable, pretensions to unrestricted naval power, taking no heed whatever of the spirit which induced the calling of the Conference and of the reasons for which it is called?

If the critics of the Navy League object to any limitation under general agreement, then they must object to limitation being dealt with at all by the Conference. Why not be candid and admit this? That position could be understood, and their action would become quite logical; but, if they do not object, then they should do everything in their power to assist, and nothing to render agreement more difficult. They say they are educating public opinion, but quite apart from the moral aspect of this question, have they explained its practical aspect as it affects this country, and the great disinterestedness shown by the United States in proposing a Conference to bring about agreement to limitation at the present time?

To have to enter into a competition of naval armaments would entail a burden almost unbearable to this country, and might bring it almost to the verge of bankruptcy. If the United States continues even those programs of naval construction only which have been brought forward by her government in recent years, Britain's present program of four capital ships is hopelessly inadequate, and she must stand committed to a large program of capital ships for years to come to maintain equality.

Supremacy at Sea Ceases

Even in her accepted policy of equality with the United States, she has, assuming the continued predominance of the capital ship, already given away that one factor, supremacy at sea, on which only, if alone, she can be relied upon, with agreement, the security of this Empire and its vast sea communications can be based. Finally, if agreement be reached as to limitation between all the nations affected, then it would be obvious folly to fix the general standard of naval force to be maintained above what is actually essential, having regard to the shocking financial situation and distress throughout the world.

The executive council of the Navy League has based its recent action on its earnest desire for the success of the present appeal to common sense, understanding and agreement, and can have no part with those who persist in an attitude which renders a successful outcome of the coming Conference more difficult.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

SOUTHERN

The De Soto Savannah Georgia

European plan. 250 rooms. 200 with bath. 18 hole golf course, privilege of guests. Tennis courts. Artisan well water. Famous for cuisine.

Booklet on request

H. C. LARZELLE, Manager

NEW ORLEANS "THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An beautiful Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS DE LAND, FLORIDA

Every day a fresh delight. Modern hotel, being glass, beautiful surroundings in the Florida palm trees, riding, motor and a beautiful 18-hole golf course with green putting areas.

Thos. C. Brooks, Mgr.

OKLAHOMA HOTEL

Ennis, Florida

Charming. Modern. 125 Rooms. Reasonable Rates. Beautifully located in 20-acre orange grove amidst the Hills and Lakes of Central Florida. Golf, Tramping, Game for the Camera, Sailing, Motoring.

LEWIS H. WIGGINS, Owner and Manager

De Soto House DE LEON SPRINGS, FLA.

(THE HISTORICAL FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH)

Tennis, bathing, boating, horse back riding, tramping, game for the camera; 18 Hole Golf course near by. Rates \$5.00 up. Homelike Hotel. Modern. Open until April 15.

Hotel Windsor DAYTONA, FLA.

On Dixie Highway

A family hotel of high order, homelike, refined and thoroughly comfortable. Prices reasonable for first-class entertainment.

J. SUTHERLAND STUART, Prop.

HOTEL ADVERTISING CHARGE

For an ad in this Minimum Space Acceptable 14 Lines (1 inch); \$4.50.

EUROPEAN LONDON

HOTEL BURENS Victoria, S. W. Facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M. the King of England. Victoria 1980.

HOTEL VANDYKE South Kensington, S. W. Facing the Natural History Museum. Kensington 2892.

HOTEL REMBRANDT South Kensington, S. W. Facing the Victoria and Albert Museum. Kensington 4300.

These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariffs on Application to Manager.

WESTERN

Seattle, Washington

New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan. \$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

EASTERN

HOTEL POTOMAC

NEW JERSEY AVE. & C ST. SE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF CAPITOL

Same Management and Staff as Georgetown Hotel (Washington) and the Pennsylvania Hotel (Philadelphia)

Residential and transient. Modified American Plan. Rooms and meals or rooms only. Unusually moderate rates.

ROBT. N. PATTERSON, Mgr.

Hotel Southland Norfolk, Va.

200 ROOMS—EUROPEAN CAFE

NORFOLK'S FIREPROOF AND COMPLETE HOTEL

Burlington Hotel

American and European Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine

200 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00

Five Minutes from Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

28th St. Near Fifth Ave. New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton, Manager

Hotel Bristol

129-135 West 45th Street 123-124 West 49th Street NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy Cleanliness Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

HOTEL CLENDENING

202 West 103rd Street, New York

A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates: Single Room, \$1.50. Double Room, bath, \$2.00. Parlor, bedroom, bath, \$3.50. \$4.00. Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$5.00. \$5.50. Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte. Write for Booklet and Map of N. Y. City

Rooms \$2 per day

Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave., New York City

One Block From Central Park

Large outside Rooms and Bath for two \$25 to \$30 per week.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

BOWMAN HOTELS NEW YORK

John McE. Bowman President

The traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal can go directly to any one of the Bowman Hotels at Pershing Square without taxicab or baggage transfer.

THE BILTMORE HOTEL COMMODORE Geo. W. Sweeney, V. P.

THE BELMONT James Woods, V. P.

AND MURRAY HILL HOTEL James Woods, V. P.

THE ANSONIA Is in the Riverside Residential Section Edw. M. Tierney, V. P.

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts. Subway Station at the Door NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining loggia overlooking sunset palm garden of highest order. Orchestral music of highest order.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HARBORVIEW, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park.) Booklets sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL LEIGHTON LOS ANGELES

C. R. JAQUITH, Prop.

The CLIFT HOTEL

"Where Service Predominates"

Convenient to all points American and European

Frederick C. Clift, Pres. and Managing Director

Geary at Taylor Street

SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO California

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury.

Rates Moderate

Room tariff mailed on request.

Breakfasts 50c. 60c. 75c. Lunch 65c. (Sundays 75c.)

Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).

Hotel Stewart Meals are Famous Throughout the West

King George Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Nine-Story Fireproof Building

300 Rooms—All with private bath.

RATES—from 1.50 per day single

EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Sacramento

"The Leading Hotel of Sacramento"

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.

ALBERT BEITENS, Manager

Hotel Advertising Charge

30c an agate line

Minimum Space Acceptable 14 Lines (1 inch); \$4.50

THE HOME FORUM

Good Hours

I had for my winter evening walk—
No one at all with whom to talk.
But I had the cottages in a row
Up to their shining eaves in snow.

And I thought I had the folk within:
I had the sound of a violin;
I had a glimpse through curtain lace
Of youthful forms and youthful faces.

I had such company outward bound.
I went till there were no cottages
found.
I turned and repented, but coming
back

I saw no window but that was black.

Over the snow my creaking feet
Disturbed the slumbering village street
Like profanation, by your leave,
At ten o'clock of a winter eve.
—Robert Frost.

Not in All London

The Square in which the counting-house of the Brothers Cheeryble was situated, although it might not wholly realize the very sanguine expectations which a stranger would be disposed to form on hearing the fervent encomiums bestowed upon it by Tim Linkinwater, was, nevertheless, a sufficiently desirable nook in the heart of a busy town like London, and one which occupied a high place in the affectionate remembrances of several grave persons domiciled in the neighborhood, whose recollections, however, dated from a much more recent period, and whose attachment to the spot was far less absorbing than were the recollections and attachments of the enthusiastic Tim.

And let not those Londoners whose eyes have been so accustomed to the aristocratic gravity of Grosvenor Square, the dowager barrenness and frigidity of Fitzroy Square, or the gravel walks and garden seats of the Squares of Russell and Euston, suppose that the affections of Tim Linkinwater, or the inferior lovers of this particular locality, had been awakened and kept alive by any refreshing associations with leaves, however dingy, or grass, however bare and thin. The City square has no enclosure save the lamp-post in the middle, and no grass but the weeds which spring up round its base. . . . In winter-time the snow will linger there long after it has melted from the busy streets and highways. The summer's sun holds it in some respect, and while he darts his cheerful rays sparklingly into the Square, keeps his fiery heat and glare for noisier and less-imposing precincts. It is so quiet that you can almost hear the ticking of your own watch when you stop to cool in its refreshing atmosphere. There is a distant hum—of coaches, not of insects—but no other sound disturbs the stillness of the Square. . . . But if there were not many matters

immediately without the doors of Cheeryble Brothers to engage the attention or distract the thoughts of the young clerk, there were not a few within to interest and amuse him. There was scarcely an object in the place, animate or inanimate, which did not partake in some degree of the

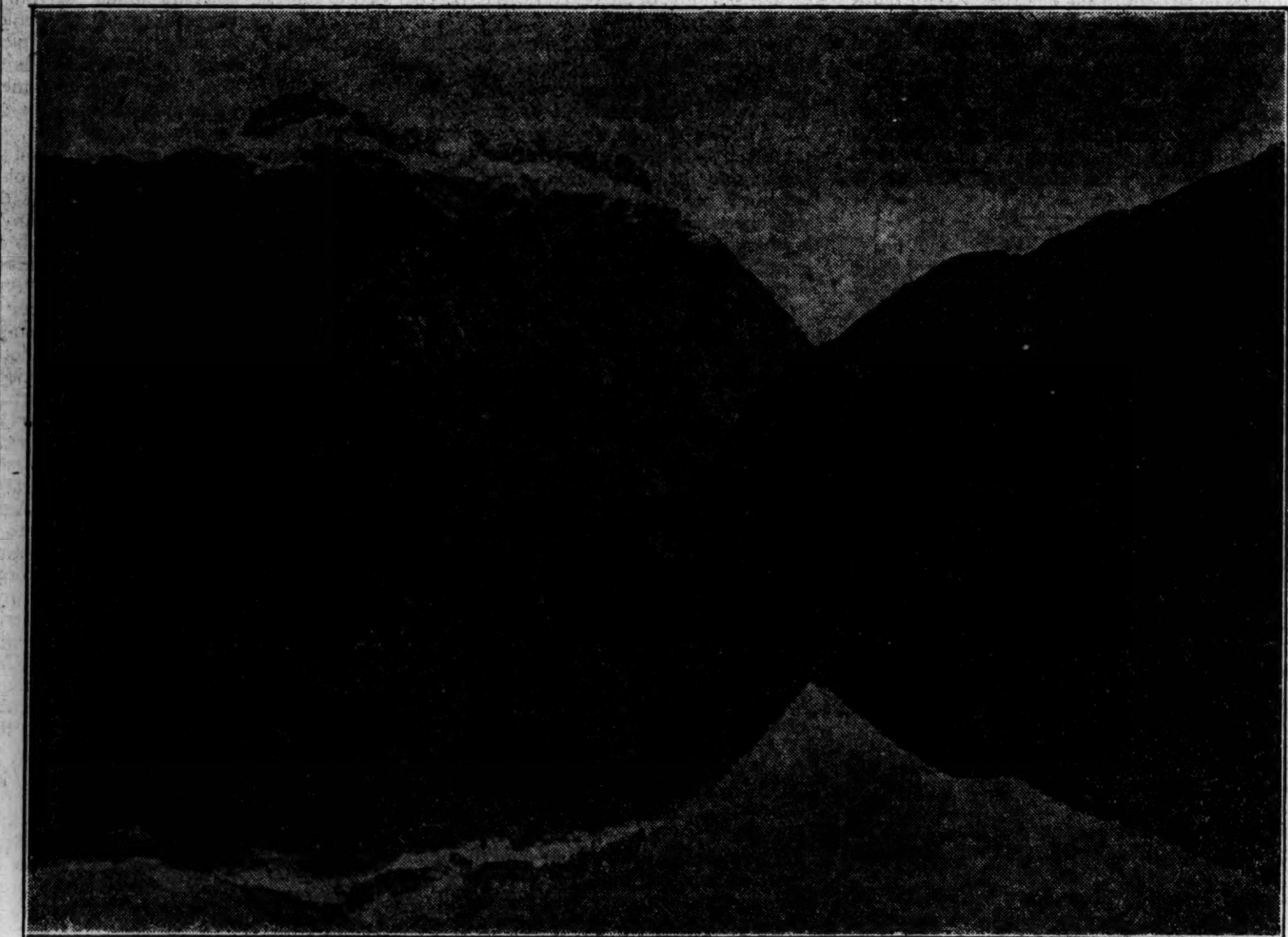
counting-house together; but old Tim Linkinwater, without looking round, impatiently waved his hand as a caution that profound silence must be observed, and followed the nib of the inexperienced pen with strained and eager eyes.

The brothers looked on with smiling

"Let Go!" and "Man the Windlass"

It is difficult to disconnect the idea of ships' anchors from the idea of the ship's chief mate—the man who sees

be heard raised about the decks, with that curt, austere accent of the man in charge, till, again, when the hatches are on, and in a silent and expectant ship, he shall speak up from aft in commanding tones: "Man the windlass!"—"The Mirror of the Sea," by Joseph Conrad.



Lake Ada, Milford Sound, New Zealand

scrupulous method and punctuality of Mr. Timothy Linkinwater. Punctual as the counting-house dial, which he maintained to be the best time-keeper in London next after the clock of some old, hidden, unknown church hard by (for Tom held the fabled goodness of that at the Horse Guards to be a pleasant fiction, invented by jealous West Enders), the old clerk performed the minutest actions of the day, and arranged the minutest articles in the little room, in a precise and regular order, which could not have been exceeded if it had actually been a real glass case fitted with the choicest curiosities. Paper, pens, ink, ruler, sealing-wax, wafers, pouncet-box, string-box, fire-box, Tim's hat, Tim's scrupulously folded gloves, Tim's other coat—looking precisely like a back view of himself as it hung against the wall—all had their accustomed inches of space. Except the clock there was not such an accurate and unimpeachable instrument in existence as the little thermometer which hung behind the door.

Not was this all. Everything gave back, besides, some reflection of the kindly spirit of the brothers. The warehousemen and porters were such sturdy, jolly fellows that it was a treat to see them. . . .

Such thoughts as these occurred to Nicholas very strongly on the morning when he first took possession of the vacant stool and looked about him more freely and at ease than he had before enjoyed an opportunity of doing. Perhaps they encouraged and stimulated him to exertion, for during the next two weeks all his spare hours, late at night and early in the morning, were incessantly devoted to acquiring the mysteries of bookkeeping and some other forms of mercantile accounts. To these he applied himself with such steadiness and perseverance that . . . he found himself at the end of a fortnight in a condition to report his proficiency to Mr. Linkinwater, and to claim the promise that he, Nicholas Nickleby, should now be allowed to assist him in his graver labors.

It was a sight to behold Tim Linkinwater, slowly bringing out a massive ledger and day-book, and, after turning them over and over, and affectionately dusting their backs and sides, open the leaves here and there, and cast his eyes, half mournfully, half proudly, upon the fair and unblotted entries.

"Four-and-forty year, next May!" said Tim. "Many new ledgers since then. Four-and-forty year!"

"Come, come," said Nicholas; "I am all impatience to begin." Tim Linkinwater shook his head with an air of mild reproof. Mr. Nickleby was not sufficiently impressed with the deep and awful nature of his undertaking. Suppose there should be any mistake—any scratching out!

Young men are adventurous. It is extraordinary what they will rush upon sometimes. Without even taking the precaution of sitting down himself upon his stool, but standing leisurely at the desk, and with a smile upon his face—actually a smile (there was no mistake about it; Mr. Linkinwater often mentioned it afterward)—Nicholas dipped his pen into the inkstand before him, and plunged into the books of Cheeryble Brothers!

Tim Linkinwater turned pale, and sitting up his stool on the two legs nearest Nicholas, looked over his shoulder in breathless anxiety. Brother Charles and brother Ned entered the

faces, but Tim Linkinwater smiled not, nor moved for some minutes. At length he drew a long slow breath, and still maintaining his position on the tilted stool, glanced at brother Charles, secretly pointed with the feather of his pen towards Nicholas and nodded his head in a grave and resolute manner, plainly signifying, "He'll do."

Brother Charles nodded again, and exchanged a laughing look with brother Ned; but just then Nicholas stopped to refer to some other page, and Tim Linkinwater, unable to contain his satisfaction any longer, descended from his stool and caught him rapturously by the hand.

"He has done it!" said Tim, looking round at his employers and shaking his head triumphantly. "His capital B's and D's are exactly like mine; he dots all his small i's and crosses every t as he writes it. There isn't such a young man as this in all London," said Tim, clapping Nicholas on the back—"not one. Don't tell me! The city can't produce his equal. I challenge the city to do it!"—"Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens.

Droll Verses at the Old Corner

A nephew of Mr. Ticknor, who as a boy served a brief apprenticeship at the Old Corner, recalls with interest his boyish experiences with the frequenters of this popular resort. It was his duty to reach the store at seven a. m., before which time the negro porter had done the necessary sweeping; he, with the other boys, then did the dusting, so that by seven-thirty, when Mr. Ticknor appeared, all was in readiness.

Among the literary habitués were some "early birds" who would appear at this favorite rendezvous even before the arrival of the head of the house. In this category was the delightful and eccentric poet, John G. Saxe, who often put in an appearance by seven a. m., much to the satisfaction of the office boys, to whom he spouted the droll verses: At the back of the office was a huge packing-table, upon which it was Mr. Saxe's custom to stretch himself at full length; placing a pile of books under his head, he would make himself comfortable according to his taste, after which he proceeded to recite poems to the enchanted boys, who grouped about him, with open mouths and idle dusters. Saxe would lie there composing and reciting one amusing verse after another, and meanwhile the boys would cast stealthy glances out of the window to see if the head of the house was coming. As soon as they caught sight of his erect form briskly approaching, the cry went up, "Here comes the boss," and the poetical sance came to an abrupt end; the poet bestirred himself from his recumbent pose, and the neglected dusting was hastily completed.—"Hawthorne and His Publisher," Caroline Ticknor.

The True Poem

Some people imagine that any fine thought is poetry, but there was never a greater mistake. A fine thought, to become poetry must be seasoned by the upper warm garrets of the mind for long and long, then it must be brought down and slowly carved into words, polished with love. Else it is no true poem.—David Grayson.

them go down clear and come up sometimes foul; because not even the most unrelenting care can always prevent a ship swinging to winds and tide, from taking the awkward turn of the cable round stock or fluke. Then the business of "getting the anchor" and securing it afterwards is unduly prolonged, and made a weariness to the chief mate. He is the man who watches the growth of the cable-sailor's phrase which has all the force, precision, and imagery of technical language that, created by simple men with keen eyes for the real aspect of the things they see in their trade, achieves the just expression seizing upon the essential, which is the ambition of the artist in words. Therefore the sailor will never say, "cast anchor," and the shipmaster aft will hail his chief mate on the forecastle in impressionistic phrase: "How does the cable grow?" Because "grow" is the right word for the long drift of a cable emerging astern under the strain, taut as a bow-string above the water. And it is the voice of the keeper of the ship's anchors that will answer, "Grows right ahead, sir," or "Broad on the bow," or whatever concise and deferential shout will fit the case.

There is no order more noisily given or taken up with lustier shouts on board a homeward bound merchant ship than the command, "Man the windlass!" The rush of expectant men out of the forecastle, the snatching of hand-spikes, the tramp of feet, the clink of the pawls, make a stirring accompaniment to a plaintive anchor song with a roaring chorus; and this burst of noisy activity from a whole ship's crew seems like a voiceless awakening of the ship herself, till then, in the picturesque phrase of the Dutch seamen, "lying asleep upon her iron."

For a ship, with her sails furled on her squared yards, and reflected from truck to water-line in the smooth gleaming sheet of a landlocked harbor, seems, indeed, to a seaman's eye the most perfect picture of slumbering repose. The getting of your anchor was a noisy operation on board a merchant ship of yesterday; an inspiring joyful noise, as it, with the emblem of hope, the ship's company expected to drag out of the depths, each man all his personal hopes into the reach of a securing hand—the hope of home, the joy of rest, of liberty. . . . And this noisiness, this exaltation at the moment of the ship's departure, make a tremendous contrast to the silent moments of her arrival in a foreign roadstead—the silent moments when stripped of her sails, she forges ahead to her chosen berth, the loose canvas fluttering softly in the gear above the heads of the men standing still upon her decks, the master gazing intently forward from the break of the poop. Gradually she loses her way, hardly moving, with the three figures on her forecastle waiting attentively about the cat-head for the last order of, perhaps full ninety days at sea: "Let go!"

This is the last important order; the others are mere routine directions. Once more the master is heard: "Give her forty-five fathom to the water's edge," and then, too, is done for a time. For days he leaves all the harbor work to his chief mate, the keeper of the ship's anchor and of the ship's routine. For days his voice will not

Fiords of New Zealand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the bubbling springs and wonderful geysers of Rotorua in the North Island of New Zealand, one comes by contrast to the snowy mountains and majestic fiords of Otago in the South Island. Unique among the fiords is beautiful Milford Sound where tremendous granite mountains rise sheer from snow-fed waters until the white tops of the heights merge into cloud-land.

Milford Sound is one of many exquisite panoramas where a thousand contrasts make the small steamer's cruise one of unbroken loveliness. The American is vaguely reminded of the sheer sweep of the Royal Gorge on the way to Denver and the Canadian thinks of the lakes which nestle in the Rockies. From the dense bush which fringes the winding river, the tourist climbs among Alpine flowers up through rugged rocks and barren boulders until he steps out on the roof of the world, a solitude of glacier and erag and snowy torrent, with a glistening ever-beautiful carpet thousands of feet below.

The visitor to Otago's beauties has a rich harvest for the reaping, including many hours of cruising between mountain ranges, over icy cold waters, beside soft cozzers. He sees "the sheen of the glittering foliage quivering in the sunlight, the picturesque headlands, the austere silence of the ice-crowned ranges and the rippling water with its myriad islands. If he chooses to tread the famous Te Anau-Milford Track he will appreciate the travelled New Zealander's description. "The finest walk in the world! From Glade House to Pompolona Hut is ten miles and from that spot to the top of Mackinnon Pass is a trifle over nine miles, while the third stretch, which takes one to Milford Sound and Lake Ada, the latter only one hundred and fifty feet above sea level, is fifteen miles. The photograph shows the extraordinary clearness of the reflections in the bush-fringed silent lake, one of the finest in New Zealand. The following description of portions of this pathway to Lake Ada is from the pen of C. C. Reade:

"The track plunges into a noble forest. It beckons through leafy aisles and cloisters carpeted with moss and ferns. The sunlight shimmers through the dark green leaves and falls in shafts of gold among the cool recesses of the forest. In and out among the giant trees the walk winds along the banks of the Clinton—an ice-cool crystal river, fresh from the mountain tops. Its waters are remarkably transparent, and green as a sun-kissed emerald. The bed of the river is a highway of great boulders. The waters come leaping and laughing amongst them, a veritable mountain torrent in the heyday of youth roaring down the valley. Its voice is never still, save where the crystal flood gathers beneath the trees in pools, brimming with exquisite and translucent depths. And above it all, dwarfing river and forest, and lowering into the walls of the valley, are the mountains, snowfields and peaks pointing to skies of profound and ineffable purity."

Thy Daily Deeds

Let not the sluggish sleep
Close up thy waking eye,
Until with judgment deep
Thy daily deeds thou try:
—Anonymous (Old English Writer).

"Divine Justice and Judgment Enthroned"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Romans pictured their goddess Justitia as blindfolded, and this conception of a blind justice has prevailed more or less all down the ages. That the limited human mind has often failed in its administration of justice has been evident throughout the history of men. With dismay one is apt to look upon the judgments passed in the days of old upon all who urged progress in any line, especially in that which meant progress in spiritual things; true to the old axiom: "History repeats itself." Righteous judgment and absolute justice are impossible where men base their judgment on the human sense of reasoning, which is always limited and fallible, being the outcome of the limited human mind, the counterfeit of the one infinite, divine Mind. But we have also the conclusive evidence of the immortality of good done by reformers in all times; neither persecution, nor the cry of heresy, yea, not even the putting to death of the individual exponent of a truth, could ever wholly extinguish the light of a true idea, since truth is eternally emanating from Mind. The injustice instigated by envy and hatred, and the fury awakened by the rebuke which goodness always is to evil, which sold Joseph to the Egyptians, cast Daniel into the lions' den, crucified Jesus the Christ, and persecuted and condemned every reformer who endeavored to loosen the grasp which matter and material theories had on the human mind, have only resulted in awakening in the persecuted a stronger desire for an understanding and better knowledge of that justice which is based on Principle and therefore the outcome of unerring wisdom. The very difficulties encountered, the trials and hardships which the unintelligent, blind judgment of the human mind had interposed to obstruct progress have become stepping-stones to higher attainments and impelled purification from selfish desires, thus proving that that which appeared to be an affliction was in reality a blessing.

The pressing onward and upward has been the heaven that works unspent; the need, which though smallest of all seeds, has grown to a mighty tree. By the very nature of the law of progress, the children of Israel, those who, like Jacob at Peniel, had fought with and prevailed over the material senses and consequently were able to perceive in a measure the spiritual idea, which has appeared in all ages to the diligent, honest seekers of God,—were brought into Christianity. Their desire for good, their receptive heart enabled them to discern the Word, the Truth, the Life, which Jesus manifested through his demonstration of the Christ. And Christ is brought to the human apprehension in our day through divine Science, the revelation which came to Mary Baker Eddy, after many years' deeply conscientious searching for a solution of the enigma of so-called human life and its many failures and disappointments, its fleeting pleasures and sorrows. Science, to be such, must be demonstrable. Mrs. Eddy and all who understand even in a degree her teachings, which she fitly named Christian Science, because it is Christianity made scientifically applicable, have given conclusive evidence that this teaching has the right to the appellation of Christian as well as Science through the manifold proofs of Christlike healings and the establishing of peace and harmony in the hearts of those who honestly practice this Science in their daily living.

A realization of the allness of God and His ideas, His creation, precludes that which is the opposite of God, good, and discloses the fictitious nature of evil, the devil and its claims, as merely supposititious. This realization takes away the fetters of the belief of matter, imposed by mortal mind and expressed as disease or sin, blind justice and mistaken judgment; it changes the serpent into a roe, reverses the false sense and reveals the truth about justice and judgment and demonstrates that "all things work together for good to them that love God." Recognizing the omnipotence and omnipresence of unlimited Mind, God, brings to man the realization of his heritage of freedom from all wrong.

Conched in the belief of its own selfhood, terrified by the fear of its extinction through the approaching era of Truth, which is hanting in through the understanding and application of Christian Science, the mortal mind, the counterfeit of the divine Mind, is striving to hold its mess of pottage at the price of losing the divine blessing. But its efforts are vain, for its very resistance to the judgment of Mind will condemn and reduce it to its own nothingness. Whatever the appearance of the dragon may be, the understanding that it is devoid of good, and therefore not sustained by God, omnipotent Mind, breaks the belief in evil, and since evil is dependent on being believed in its existence, it ceases to appear when there ceases to be a believer.

"No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned. Love is especially near in times of hate, and never so near as when one can be just amid lawlessness, and render good for evil." So writes Mrs. Eddy on page 277 of "Miscellaneous Writings." To be just amid lawlessness

is only natural to him who has learned through Christian Science to look for the Christ-idea, and witness the operation of Principle. He knows that the only thing that ever happens is good, for only good is real; he renders good for evil through the very fact of maintaining the omnipotence of good, God, and revering the "evidence before the material senses."

This effort is bound to bring to each individually the realization of "divine" justice and judgment enthroned, for as one is conscious of the presence of God, Infinite Principle, the government of divine wisdom will be perceived. The blessing of each experience that impels us to look away from the testimony of the false sense to the evidence of things unseen by limited material mind, to the Christ-idea and its constant unfolding to the thought enlightened by divine Science, cannot be measured, for as John, the beloved disciple, wrote in his Epistle, "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Woods in Winter

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the hawthorn blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That overbrows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chastely play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out the river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their mellow lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green,
And the song ceased not with the day!

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods! within your crowd;
And gathering winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,
I listen, and it cheers me long.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Morning Comes

The morning comes ere darkness goes.—Lanier.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	.....5.00
Leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	.....7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	.....5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50 One Month, \$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular source, where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 621-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1453, McCormick Building, 333 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 Michigan Bldg.
Kansas City, 301A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 235 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Johna Green Bldg.
London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Two Voices

IT is as great a mistake for a nation as for an individual to speak with two voices. And this is more so the case when the voices are as discordant as those of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The reflection is absolutely true, but it is excused by the efforts of Captain de Frégate Castex, chief of the staff to the French Admiral of the second division in the Mediterranean, to "outbawl," after the manner of the "Sausage-seller," the diplomatic utterances of Admiral de Bon, naval representative in the French delegation to the Conference in Washington. Admiral de Bon is concerned lest Captain Castex's contribution to the semi-official "Revue Maritime" should be taken too seriously, for Captain Castex is a defender of submarine piracy on its merits. The Captain, the Admiral insists, is above all things a man of letters. This may be, but, if so, it is a curious comment on the ability of the French ministry of marine that it should have appointed one whom Thackeray would have described as a mere "literary gent" as chief of the staff to an important division of its fleet. And, unfortunately indeed for Admiral de Bon, Captain Castex has been justifying his description of him by researches into the maritime archives, with the result that he jubilantly announces that it is not von Tirpitz at all who is the parent of the idea of unlimited submarine warfare, but instead a Frenchman, himself a minister of marine, in short, the well-known Admiral Aube. For it was Admiral Aube, he says, who wrote of the torpedo boat, the forerunner of the submarine, "Will the torpedo boat tell the captain of the liner that it is there, that it is lying in wait for him, that it can sink him, and in consequence take him prisoner? In one word, will it seize its prize by platonic methods? On the contrary, at an appropriate distance, and unseen, the torpedo boat will follow the liner which it marks out for its victim. In the dead of night, quietly, silently, it will send to the abyss the liner, cargo, passengers, and crew; then, with a mind not only serene, but fully satisfied with the results achieved, the captain of the torpedo boat will continue his cruise."

The Latin poet who wrote of "a mind serene amidst hardships" must, it would seem, have had in mind the captain of a French torpedo boat. But Captain Castex is even more up-to-date. The Germans, he says in his article, were, after their manner, only appropriating the ideas of others in their U-boat campaign, though they were absolutely justified in resorting to them. For France to neglect, in another war, to improve upon their example, would then be to be guilty of a colossal blunder. Their U-boat commander "did nothing which was not absolutely correct." And so, writing in 1920, immediately after a war in which the British fleet had stood between France and extermination, the Captain, genially and gratefully, sums up the situation, in these words, "Thanks to the submarine after many centuries of effort, thanks to the ingenuity of man, the instrument, the system, the martingale is available which will overthrow for good and all the naval power of the British Empire!" And Admiral de Bon and Mr. Sarraut are apparently surprised that Great Britain, which as well as protecting France with its fleet, as well as losing millions of men in defending the French frontiers, and as well as lending France some three hundred millions of pounds, for which she has never yet received any interest, in order to continue the conflict, is not enthusiastic at the idea of France mortgaging still further her resources in order to build a huge submarine fleet, with which Captain Castex proposes to "overthrow" the British sea power.

Yet, while Mr. Sarraut deprecates misunderstandings, and appeals for mutual confidence, the French Government appoints this very Captain Castex principal lecturer to senior officers' courses for 1922, and so sends him out to preach at home the gospel of piracy to the coming generation of French sailors, while Admiral de Bon explains abroad that the U-boat warfare is repugnant to the French nation, which feels only horror at the suggestion of it. Certainly Lord Lee, to whom the Admiral's apologia was personally directed, might have been forgiven for asking the Admiral whether he was to accept Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde as the spokesman of France. It is quite certain from the words of Captain Castex that his opinions have not been formed in a moment. He himself traces them back to Admiral Aube, and writes of the utterance of that minister, "the young French school no doubt only had in mind the torpedo boat as such, but, if the effect of the torpedo is independent of the tube that launches it, it will be agreed that the German submarine war has its germ in the observations quoted above," that is to say in the reflections of Admiral Aube. On the whole, therefore, Lord Lee was not going too far when he declared that the only way in which the French Government could disavow the Hydeism of Admiral Aube and Captain Castex would be by supporting Mr. Root's resolutions, since they were determined not to agree to the outlawing of the submarine.

It is all very well for "La Liberté" to complain that Lord Lee has been over-hasty in condemning the French Government for the utterances of an individual, but the paper forgets that the gentleman guilty of these utterances is the person whom the government has deliberately selected to lecture in the French naval schools, and moreover, that his opinions are not simply the product of a warped individual point of view, but are the outcome of the teaching of a leader of French naval opinion, in the person of Admiral Aube. Admiral de Bon, it is true, declares that the real reason of the French demand is the necessity for conveying troops to Europe, in the event of war, from the great recruiting grounds in Africa. Such an excuse, however, is rather worse than the offense, and it naturally was seized upon by Admiral von Grapow as exposing the underlying insincerity of the French policy. If only the Conference in Washington would forbid the importation of colored troops into Europe, he insisted, the French demand for a colossal submarine fleet would be exposed to the world. Certainly Mr. Briand did little

enough to justify the French demand by suggesting, in London, that it was necessitated by the aggressiveness of Germany. The German Grand Fleet is confined today to six cruisers of 6000 tons each, and any references to it may consequently be left out of the question. The French Government, therefore, remains face to face with its demand for a huge army, a powerful fleet of capital ships, and an enormous submarine flotilla. Simultaneously, it declines the limitation of any of these arms. It can hardly, consequently, be surprised if Mr. Sarraut's requests for confidence are received somewhat suspiciously, and if Lord Lee challenges it to make good its protestations by at least accepting Mr. Root's resolutions.

The Penrose Type

BOIES PENROSE was a unique figure in the United States Senate. For some years perhaps the most powerful member of the Old Guard, he has been famous alike for an unusual ability to control political and legislative activities, and for his manner of exercising that control. He wanted little or none of the limelight. It was his fancy to stay in the background, pulling the wires in such fashion as to make his influence felt rather than seen. One might almost say that he rather enjoyed the prevalent notion that his touch was sinister. Certainly he took no pains to appear in a favorable aspect. Although his family relationships involved such names as those of the Biddles of Pennsylvania, the Chews of Maryland, and the Dudleys and Boises of Massachusetts, and his course through Harvard was socially in keeping with such connections, his political career suggested associations of a rougher sort, and this not by accident so much as by design. Was it his cynicism that moved him to play the great game that way? Perhaps. Cynic he was, and humorist, too, in his own manner. Yet his sincerity may have been all the greater for that. It was as if, finding nothing truly ideal or idealistic in politics or government as he saw them, with a boldness that was as good as a challenge he made himself a type of the practical, as opposed to all that might be called ideal. And on this basis he satisfied the constituency of his great state so well that their votes repeatedly entrenched him anew in his position.

The name of Penrose will go down in the annals of the Senate with those of Quay of Pennsylvania, his old chieftain, Platt of New York, Hanna of Ohio, and Aldrich of Rhode Island. They were all strong organization men, invincible for years in strong organization states. So-called "rock-ribbed Republicanism" had both its rocks and its ribs of such as these. Such men typified the political strength of the party in the era that is now closing. Whether the era of which they have formed a part is closing because they are disappearing, or they are disappearing because the era is closing, is a question that some might find worth discussing. However that may be, the passing of Penrose, who has held Pennsylvania so long in his grasp, leaves the state noticeably devoid of outstanding personalities, such as may be associated off-hand with a place in the Senate. Men of such dominance are no longer numerous in the Senate itself. Obviously, power such as they have wielded is not being given in the same way to men of later origin. The newer strain of senators represent less control of the electorate, and more responsiveness to it. They can accomplish less through individual sway, and must therefore look more commonly to group alliances for effecting their ends. This means that "machine" control, of the sort which Penrose and his kind exemplified, is being left behind. It has had its day. The "solidity," the "regularity," by which its strength as a factor in government was measured, are hardly likely to be duplicated again. They gave a certain assurance to the course of public affairs, even a semblance, at least, of something more nearly akin to majesty than is commonly to be observed just now. But their essence was conservatism, not progress.

The St. Lawrence River Project

THE great project for "drowning out" the rapids on the St. Lawrence River, by the construction of a series of dams and locks along a length of some forty-six miles, between Montreal and Prescott or Ogdensburg, and thus throwing open the Great Lakes to sea-borne traffic, labors slowly toward realization. From the time of its first proposal, now many years ago, the scheme has had to encounter a great deal of adverse criticism. Some of this criticism is the outcome of an honest conviction that the project is not feasible, or, if feasible, that it would not be profitable. But much also is undoubtedly caused by sundry interests who fear that they are likely to be affected adversely by the scheme. There are those who insist that the lakes-to-the-sea project would seriously interfere with the water levels of the St. Lawrence; that it would mean the practical rebuilding of the Welland Canal and of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; and that, even if the project were possible of realization, the cost would be prohibitive, whilst the result would be little or no saving in the cost of transportation.

Over against such views as these are to be set the statements from men like Mr. Hoover, Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Grain Corporation, and many others, who insist that the economic value of such a waterway would be very great indeed. The feasibility of construction has been placed beyond all doubt by the recent report of the International Joint Commission of Canadian and American Engineers, which has investigated the technical aspects of the project. The conclusion of this commission is that the construction of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean, and the utilization of the waters of the St. Lawrence River for power development, are both feasible and practical.

It is, of course, this latter question of power development which is likely to assume ever greater importance in the future. The idea of supplying hydro-electric power over considerable areas, from one suitable center, is rapidly gaining in favor throughout the world. The St. Lawrence River, with its enormous volume of water, and its fall of no less than 221 feet, in what may be termed its upper reaches, has great possibilities in the way of hydro-electric development. As Mr. W. W. Chalmers recently declared in the United States House of Repre-

sentatives, during a debate on the matter, the St. Lawrence River project when completed will be capable of delivering more than 4,000,000 continuous horsepower, which, as he put it, "is equal to the energy created by the burning of 40,000,000 tons of coal in the most modern steam plant."

The total cost of the scheme would be something in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, one-half of which, according to the present proposals, would be paid by Canada and the other half by the United States.

Whether or not the project is ever fully realized, there can be little question that it is one which appeals forcibly to the imagination. The question is a highly technical one, involving at every turn considerations which are beyond the layman in such matters. But the layman, it may be ventured, bearing in mind how many great engineering feats have been characterized as impossible before they were attempted, will not be greatly impressed by the insistent claims of the opponents of the St. Lawrence River project, that it is not feasible. As to the economic value of the plan, he will be disposed to point to the fact that practically all such great schemes, in the past, have proved of immense economic value, and will be content to leave it at that.

A Dollar a Year for Your Library

WITHOUT much question the proposal that will attract the most attention, out of those made at the recent meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, will be the one whereby a head tax of \$1 for each person in the community would be levied for the support of public libraries, instead of leaving them to be supported by appropriations from the money raised by the tax on property. This will mean a radical departure, and no matter how ready the librarians are to see it adopted, there is likely to be more hesitation on the parts of governmental bodies. If the proposal means that every individual must pay a dollar a year into the public library fund, there will be objection from the people themselves. All of them may like to use libraries, but not all of them will feel able to find a dollar a year to pay for the privilege. Heads of families will be apt to balk. People who do not now use libraries will be sure to complain. But what the librarians are thinking of is some way of increasing the amounts of money available for library support, and the head tax promises much in this direction. As the city librarian of Chicago points out, the libraries there can count upon only about \$1,250,000 for the year 1922 from the allotment of the Legislature. If the head tax were in operation, and the population of Chicago, 3,300,000, the amount available would be much more than twice what is now in prospect.

Libraries need more money than they are now obtaining, as a rule. The very fact that they are doing the work for which they were established more and more successfully, year by year, means that their expenses are increasing. Not only is it costing more to carry on the ordinary routine activities, but the work of libraries is, or should be, being constantly expanded. Libraries are no longer doing all that civilized communities require when they merely hold their ground; they are finding it increasingly requisite to move into new territory, open new fields, and carry their store of information and knowledge straight into the areas where a special need is discovered. That is a small city indeed where a single public library in a central location satisfies all requirements. Large and growing cities now add to the central library a veritable cohort of branch libraries, if not also traveling libraries. It is recognized that certain elements in the population will not or cannot go any considerable distance out of their own neighborhoods to explore the mysteries of a public library, and accordingly a branch library is set up so close to them that they cannot help becoming familiar with its offerings. Thus the library is more aggressive than it has ever been before in the fight against illiteracy. It is making good as a factor in the swift education of urban masses. It is reaching out, also, to remote populations in the country. To restrict it financially is to retard that process of making the electorate intelligent without which popular government cannot hope to achieve more than a mediocre success.

Still, a head tax will need to be carefully considered. With all due credit to the libraries for their efficacy, the schools are not to be forgotten. The schools are not getting all the money they ought to have. They, too, must be constantly advancing to occupy new ground, and in the same great warfare in which the libraries are engaged. Both agencies are altogether beneficial. Their beneficence can hardly be over-estimated, or over-developed. But the money for the continuance and amplification of their work must be wisely apportioned. It should not go to one object disproportionately. Before the head tax can be generally accepted, there will need to be some consideration as to whether such a direct levy for libraries will be likely to get in the way of a sufficient levy for schools.

Play Producers, Actors, and "Types"

NOR the least unsatisfactory result of the multiple manager system, which now dominates the theater in America, is the custom of choosing "types" for part of the casts which are especially assembled for each play. "Types," in stage parlance, are players not so much in demand for their acting powers as for their ability to go on for particular lines of parts without using makeup as a means of considerably altering their natural appearance, resorting moderately to paints and powders merely to adapt their appearance to the strong artificial lighting of the scene. So far as the eye is concerned, these "type" players are sometimes startlingly effective when they first come on the scene, and even when they first speak, for often peculiarities of voice are numbered among their qualifications.

After their first few minutes on the scene, the "type" players must meet a severer test than proving convincing to the eye, and in this they are in similar case with the stage scenery. It is an old axiom among practical men of the theater that the audience is conscious of the stage setting for not more than the first five minutes of a scene, usually for much less time. After that their

attention is on the unfolding of the story. Experienced producers who have reason to stage a beautiful picture often see to it that nothing of importance is done or said at the beginning of the act that will distract the audience from enjoying the picture until they have taken in its whole effect. Audiences sometimes applaud these stage pictures, just as they sometimes burst into a shout of laughter when a particularly effective "type" player comes on, and a few speeches in a preparatory scene have given the audience a clue where-with to recognize him.

But just as the producer who tries to keep his scenery acting during the unfolding of the story finds that the audience's attention is dissipated to the great harm of the play's effect, so many a "type" player, who has won a hand or a laugh at his entrance, soon proves unable to hold the audience because of his sheer incapacity as an actor. In fact, such "types" often prove to be no actors at all, but mere parrots who repeat the tones and movements in which the stage manager has drilled them.

Parrot acting cannot satisfy the intelligent playgoer, for the lack of connection between thought and action are patent to all who mix a little appraisal with their appreciation. Parrot players always give themselves away by delayed gestures, whereas the true actor's gesture is the gesture of nature, preceding speech. Of course, delayed gestures have a comical effect, when intended. In such parts as Sir Andrew Aguecheek they are highly amusing as helping to illustrate the futility and fatuity of the character. But when a player uses gestures that actually illustrate his own incompetence, the result is something to make the judicious grieve rather than laugh.

It is difficult to ascribe the rise of the "type" player at the expense of the actor to any cause other than the filling of the theater with stage directors who are themselves something less than competent.

The real case against the "type" actor, like "hokum," is that while he seems to have a strong immediate effect on the audience, this effect, being on a false basis, quickly evaporates. By so much is the whole art of the theater lowered. A return to companies of actors, directed by men who know when to stop coaching their casts, would surely mean an immediate improvement in the present state of the acted drama, and possibly would help to revive the present distinctly slackened public interest in the theater.

Editorial Notes

NOW that America is furnishing aid to Russian refugees from the rule of the Soviet Government, it is not a little surprising to find that many Americans of today can recall a time when Russia herself rendered a very great service to the cause of peace in the United States. It was one of the present refugees, Rear Admiral Lessowsky, who sailed the flower of the Baltic fleet into New York harbor, in 1863, and was hailed as a close friend of the United States. At the time the North believed that both Britain and France were disposed to lend their aid to the Southern Confederacy, and Gideon Welles, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, wrote in his diary, "God bless the Russians!" That America is now able to render assistance to the very man who offered practical help to Lincoln in a critical hour of American history, should tend to placate those who are uncompromisingly against lending aid from which the Soviet Government may in any way reap benefit.

Most writers appear to be agreed that the Washington Conference is a vastly different affair from that which brought forth the Treaty of Versailles. It has produced nothing less than the new diplomacy which everybody fervently wished for. The old diplomacy probably made its last bow in Paris, where former President Wilson, according to fond belief, was finally outwitted by it. But how have the European delegates, particularly those from France, fared before the new diplomacy in Washington? Is it too much to say that Mr. Briand found himself also baffled when Mr. Hughes did the "undiplomatic" thing by laying his cards upon the table? Upon diplomatists trained in the old ways, frankness can have almost the same effect as deception, and may even arouse resentment. As witness, there is the familiar story of the German statesman who declared that he found English diplomatists to be dishonest, since they had the execrable practice of telling the truth. As other diplomatists suppressed the whole or a part of the truth, he was not only deceived but misled by frankness. Was it not Pope who wrote the significant line, "Statesman, yet friend to truth!"?

WHY Poncin? Visitors in the future to the most famous of all Belgian battlefields will take train or automobile, not for Waterloo or Belle Alliance, but for Poncin. For that is the new name with which the Belgians, in deference to French wishes, are said to have rechristened the spot where Wellington sent Napoleon down to final defeat. The Germans never have accepted, of course, the name Waterloo, which Wellington used in his dispatches, but have stuck obstinately to the one which General Blücher employed. How the public will greet the change is a matter for speculation. Historic battlefields have hitherto remained immune from the iconoclast. It is obvious that if international susceptibilities are to be considered, such names as Trafalgar, Sedan, Jutland, and Yorktown might as well be dropped, and others of a more or less neutral character substituted. But it is not likely that the Belgian example will be followed. The real change that is needed is in the sentiment of the peoples toward military glory and war generally.

IT SEEMS quite a pretty idea, on the part of a writer in The Star of London, that the green flag of Ireland is a merging of the original blue of old Ireland and the orange of Ulster. This is, however, more of a chemical than a natural combination. The Emerald Isle must always be green—green banks by rivers, and lush green meadows are security for that—while for those who like it there is always the blue of the sky or sea, and the orange flowers of the kingcups or marsh-marigolds in the green pastures. So nature herself, without any forcing, takes care of the mixing of the colors.